Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 117 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
31st June	Nevasa	9,071	
27th „	Novara	6,850	Extra
28th „	Plassy	7,346	
26th „	Karoa	7,009	Extra B. I. Co.'s sailing

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
25th „	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
20th June	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
19th „	Lhasa	Karachi direct
21st „	Taroba	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suruga Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	10th June	21st June
Shinanogawa Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	23rd June	3rd July
Yuta Maru	K. Urata	4768	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosaku Maru	E. Nagashiro	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	—	25th June	Japan.
Shotoku Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	25th „	Genoa and Marseilles
Berne Maru	S. Imai	22nd June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th „	Japan.
Shinyo Maru	T. Watanabe	15th July	25th „	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager

Elgin Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frenchien Hankew, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calenar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patil Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace, if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desireus to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 268. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C. 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11, Telegrams: "Gundisan."

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction sales of 50, 225, 150 and 50 cases of Japanese camphor advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, will take place THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES CAMPHOR JAPANESE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Sheth Vanmali Jetha at Vadgadi by order of Sheth Gomraj Fatehchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thakar Gopalji Chagji:—

50 cases Camphor Japanese, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Shamji Champsey at his shop in Khoja Galli, at Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of Sheth Meghji Laxmidas:—

225 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASES CAMPHOR JAPANESE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1919, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Virjiwandas Hirji and Co. at their godown in Dariyasthan Gully at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhai Chagla and Co.:—

100 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kota Alaiya and Co.:—

50 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Abdulla Haji Mavji in Khoja Moholla, by order of Shah Jamnadas Jadavjibhai and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Keshavji Ramdas:—

50 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 22nd June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Sir Vussonji Tricumji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussoonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the seashore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. 1 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgage at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE OF MULLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th June 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Dosea Moosa's baling press at Vithalwadi by order of Seth Morarji Goculdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Bhatt Bhawanji Ladhu:—

1 package White Mulls No. 54000/94000 100 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st, June, 1919, at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Abdulla Haji Mavaji and Co., at their godown, Khadia Moholla, and on account and at the risk of Sheth Lalji Nathoo.

25 case Camphor Japanese, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st June, 1919, at 1-15 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Seth Ambashankar Lavaji, at Vadgadi, by order of Messrs. Nanchand Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismail Hamad and Sons.

25 cases Camphor Japanese, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 750 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Email Mohamed and Sons, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

AT 1-45 P.M., (S.T.)

At the godown of Messrs. Abdulla Haji Monji at Khoja Moholla, Mandvi; on account and at the risk of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayeb.

650 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.)

At the godown of Messrs. Esmail Mohamed and Sons, at Khadak, Mandvi, on account and the risk of Seth Dayal Lalji.

100 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Virjiwandas Hirji at Vadgadi Durivanchan Gulli, by order of Messrs. Esmail Mahomed and Sons, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.:—

250 cases Japanese camphor each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Hubeeb Building, Sandhurst Road at the godown of Sheth Mithabhoy Nathoo by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Judowji:—

200 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., each containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

On account and the risk of Messrs. D. Shantilal Kantilal:—

25 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Jafferbhai Hirji Alarkhia, at his godown at Don Tad Cross Lane, at Khadak, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Esmail Mohamed and Sons:—

100 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 Bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Kota Ellaiya Bal Rajaiyya and Co., at their godown at Vadgadi, Dariyasthan Gulli in the house of Seth Madhowji Hariram and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Khetsey Liladhar:—

25 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.

35 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills including:—

15 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.

4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.

6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST!

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO. (Contd.)

tioneers will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Seth Ambashankar Lavaji, at Vadgadi, by order of Messrs. Nanchand Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismail Hamad and Sons.

25 cases Camphor Japanese, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 750 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Email Mohamed and Sons, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

AT 1-45 P.M., (S.T.)

At the godown of Messrs. Abdulla Haji Monji at Khoja Moholla, Mandvi; on account and at the risk of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayeb.

650 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.)

At the godown of Messrs. Esmail Mohamed and Sons, at Khadak, Mandvi, on account and the risk of Seth Dayal Lalji.

100 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Virjiwandas Hirji at Vadgadi Durivanchan Gulli, by order of Messrs. Esmail Mahomed and Sons, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.:—

250 cases Japanese camphor each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Hubeeb Building, Sandhurst Road at the godown of Sheth Mithabhoy Nathoo by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Judowji:—

200 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., each containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

On account and the risk of Messrs. D. Shantilal Kantilal:—

25 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Jafferbhai Hirji Alarkhia, at his godown at Don Tad Cross Lane, at Khadak, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Esmail Mohamed and Sons:—

100 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs., containing 24 Bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Kota Ellaiya Bal Rajaiyya and Co., at their godown at Vadgadi, Dariyasthan Gulli in the house of Seth Madhowji Hariram and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Khetsey Liladhar:—

25 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.

35 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills including:—

15 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.

4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.

6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 B. H. P. NATIONAL OIL ENGINE (WHICH CAN BE WORKED BY CRUDE, OR KEROSINE) COMPLETE WITH 2 WATER TANKS.

By order of the Proprietor of the Alliance Flour Mill, (who has taken an Electric Installation in the Mill), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Mill premises at Belvedere Road Mazagon.

One 12 B. H. P. National Oil Engine (which can be worked by Crude or Kerosine oil) complete with 2 Water Tanks

P. S.:—Private offers will be taken before the sale day by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Platedware, etc., of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Victoria House" Bungalow in the compound of Victoria Docks, Carnac Bunder, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, wardrobes, clothes hanging and bamboo screens, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back sideboard, clothes baskets, palmstands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teagoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands, towel-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES BLACK GROUND AND WHITE DISCHARGE SPLITS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Mahamed Mehdi Dehdasti and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd June 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

9 bales each cotng:—60 pieces black ground white discharge splits.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ETC., ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in Medow Street opp. the New Share Bazar. The following household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, sideboard, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, easychairs, teapoys, marble washing tables, sewing machine, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, writing tables, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, cash boxes, clothes basket, table lamps, glass screen, garden chairs, photo-frames, copper boiler, glasswares, crockery, dinner set, etc.

Property of Mrs. A. O'Brien and others.

Property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1919.

DROPS OF INK MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkoline" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. Professor Davar can be interviewed between 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road. 2667

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GENERAL OFFICE CLERK for a printing press, salesman preferred. Apply stating qualification and salary expected to Box No. 689, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2705

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MANAGER for a big Bombay Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, good English. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2649

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Hardware, Metals and Bunder goods. Apply Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

WANTED—CLERKS, Typist and Shorthand typist with experience of an attorney's office. Apply personally to Messrs. AMERCHAND and MANGALDAS, Solicitors, 11, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2721

LIVE, healthy, sanguine CANVASSERS for advertising wanted. Salary Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 monthly. For further particulars apply Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," stating past experience, ability, age nationality and when able to join. 2723

WANTED—L. C. E., B. E., or a qualified OVERSEER from a recognized college for the post of Superintendent, Water Works, Amraoti. Pay Rs. 100 per month, with good prospects and Rs. 20 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials (which will not be returned) on or before 1st of July, 1919. (8d.) S. B. TAMBOLKAR, Secretary, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 2718

SITUATION WANTED.

SMART young graduate with thorough knowledge of Accounts, Correspondence and Typing, and capable specially of managing and overhauling any business, seeks employment. Willing to proceed to any part of the world if offered liberal salary. Please apply to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2683

FOR SALE.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US. Our prices, service and the quality of our goods inspire all our customers with confidence. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A4

COLOURS, drawing and pen-painting materials most suitable for student and professional artists received by the last mail. No rise in prices. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B4

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New), 18½in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 8½in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2694

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 5 Share Certificates Nos. 10556, 10557, 10558, 10559 and 10560 for 10 Shares Nos. 6327, 6328, 6329, 6330, 6331, 6332, 6333, 6334, 6335 and 6336 in the Bank of Bombay issued in the name of Mrs. Eva Margarette Toussaint, widow, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way. 2706

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 304 of 1918.

Re: PUNDLIK RAWJI MAHIMKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, Unemployed. ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th August, 1919, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1919.

W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 18th June, 1919. 2722

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have purchased from the Honourable Mr. Justice ABDEALLY MAHOMEDALLY KAJIJI, the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 877 of 1870 at the sale held by him on the 25th day of February, 1918, the commonly well-known "Powai Estate" comprising therein the following eight villages viz. (1) Sanki, (2) Tungioa, (3) Kopri, (4) Powai, (5) Tirandez, (6) Paspoli, (7) Vikhroli and (8) Kanjur, situate in Taluka Salsette, District Thana. Any person having any claim in or to the said estate or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1919.

BHIMJI & CO.,
2724 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TUKARAM GANPATRAO KARANJKAR and DWARKABAI, his wife, have contracted to sell to our client, DATTARAM PANDHARINATH HATE, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 173, Old Survey No. 322-0/3 and New Survey No. 356 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4958-59 and Street Nos. 101-103-105, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Purshottam Pandurangji, on or towards the West by the moiety of a passage and the property of Parmanandas Vithhukandas, on or towards the North by the Thakurdwar Road and on or towards the South by the property of Soonder Bhivji.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1919.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR,
for Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram & Madan,
2719 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 PACKAGES BRASS AND IRON COMBINATION BEDSTEADS, CANVAS COTS, IRON BABY'S COTS, MOSQUITO NETTINGS, FEATHER PILLOWS, COTTON MATTRESSES, WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, IRON RODS, CASH DRAWERS, KINGLARE CIRCLES, JACK RABBIT MOTORS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Bechardas Manchand, in their godown at Old Modykhana, Fort and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, L. Roy Sampat, an Insolvent, the abovementioned 49 packages.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Damodar pragji at his godown near Bridge Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla & Co.

200 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2-15 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Jayantilal Gordhandas at the godown of Seth Damodar Pragji near Bridge, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Alibhoy Chagla and Co.

25 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Girdharlal Ratiial at the godown of Seth Damodar Pragji near Bridge, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.

75 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Pratapluxmi, 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—

80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20, S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF A DE LAGE MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort:—

One De Lage Motor Car H.P. 12—14 5 seater, 4 cylindered Torpedo body, lamps, tools, with other accessories, car in perfect working order. Taximeter also fitted.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of jewllery, bale of C. P. goods, brass moulds, leather, cameras, photographic plates and accessories, woollen thread, 3 packages pillows, tennis balls and net, English medicines, pugrees, ink, crocodile head (mounted) waterproof paint, cinema films, phonoplates, Hardy's fishing rod, 10 volumes Hamsworth commercial library, carriage lamps, 2 bags sago, one case buttons, gold braid, one heater, Eucalyptus oil, santol pills, 4 packages chocolates, 4 cases pith hats, gas cylinders, bangles, brassware, country medicines, country provisions, tinned jams and rose preserve.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Goculdas Tricumdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal of Gopalgully.

15 packages dhotees quality of No. 2026 number whatever may come 8/9 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

GAIETY CINEMA
(Under new Management)
The Ace Of Hearts
The picture that will make you forget that you are in theatre
The Gambling Scene
has held million people spell-bound.
THE PLAY
has topped the bill of every variety hall.
Saturday, Monday, Wednesday:— 0 show at 6-30.
Sunday, two shows, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday—: 3 shows 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK
In the leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. "CHU CHIN CHOW"
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre, Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
DAILY at 6-30. JANE SHORE the Story of the time of Edward IV.
The Story of the War Of The Roses. JANE SHORE In Beauty, In Generosity, In Misfortune alike unrivalled.

THE EMPIRE DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
GEORGE LARKIN AND BETTY COMPSON
CO-STARS
In the Thrilling Western Drama in 5 Exciting Parts
"THE BORDER RAIDERS"
A Tale of a Texan Rosebud blooming on the Mexican Border.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
A NEW HINDU SOCIO—RELIGIOUS PHOTO-PLAY
BILWAMANGAL
alias
SOORDAS
featuring the famous star of the Bombay stage
MISS GUAHAR
An unprecedented production in the history of Indian Cinematography with exceptionally magnificent settings, sumptuous scenery and brilliant costumes
produced by
THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE CO. OF CALCUTTA.
Rates slightly advanced.
An extra show daily at 5-15.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S CYCLONIC SERIAL
"HANDS UP"
Starring
RUTH ROLAND
The Popular Heroine
Chapters 13 & 14.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest from 'Blighty.
"THROUGH CENTRAL TEXAS"
Combitone—Travel
"DO YOU LOVE YOUR WIFE?"
An Excellent Comic.
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat. & Sunday 5. p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS GAUHAR
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE ON THE SCREEN
In the celebrated Indian play
SOORDAS
now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.
The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.
For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.
Roth Bros & Co.,
Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Dynamos, &c.
RIDER ERICSSON ENGINE Co.
New York, U. S. A.
For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.
Sole Agent for whole of India:
BABAN GOKHALAY
ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Liberal terms to trade and Educational Institutions.
A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

Grand Show of Fashionable and up-to-date-made JEWELLERY
SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS
Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.
J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.
37 & 40, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.
with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901
Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at
25, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."
TWINPLEX STROPPERS
(for Gillette Blades)
All 4 edges stropped at the same time.
Price Rs. 15 each, Post Free.
MATHEWS & CO.,
86, Medows Street, (Opp. Tarapurewala), BOMBAY.

FOR
LeClanche Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimneys
Allahabad Glass Works,
187, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

MARK WELL
That opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents?
"E" and "A"
the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last, 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.
NATURAL CURES.
Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative
FREE BOOKLET.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

ACHES and PAINS
SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE
The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE
relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.
Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

COAL! COAL!
LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 328, CALCUTTA.

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Old Style FLAT Lenses. New Style CURVED Lenses. "TORICS."

Toric Lenses

are deep-curved lenses which fit the contour of the eye, enlarging your field of vision and giving real comfort.

They are particularly neat in appearance, and if you wear Glasses you should ask us to explain their many advantages.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East: CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

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IN INDIA

WHERE

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IS CURED BY QALIFIED EXPERTS

CENT. PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

Rs. 4

Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set

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GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

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B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 13th.

Rentes 5 %	62
Bar Silver Spot	54
3 months hence	54

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—Little profit taking.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest "day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	61
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3 %	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	29.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

London, June 14th.

Rentes 5 %	62
Bar Silver Spot	54 1/4
" 6 months hence	54 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offering Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest "day to "day loans	2 1/4
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	61
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	66½
Government Securities 3 %	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	29.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS.

London, June 13th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 3/8

London, June 14th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 13th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Buyers	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusseras, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July Buyers	965
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	810
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nearest Value	880
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-Aug.	880
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Value	590
Toria Rapeseed June-July Buyers	830

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£85
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81½
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	25½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos: 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Sellers	33
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Buyers	36

Tone:—Very firm. No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July	1/8½

Tone:—Very Dull.

London, June 14th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Rumo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold May-July Buyers	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusseras, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	965
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	810
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RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Buyers	1/8

Tone:—Very Dull.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 18th 6-0, p. m.

Ready.	Zamana Terms: Rs. as. p.	Mail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 78-80	74 0 0	---
" Cawnpore 78-80	74 0 0	---
" Karachi Bandu	74 0 0	---
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	97 0 0	---
" Cawnpore	97 0 0	---
" Yellow Cawnpore	98 0 0	---
Linseed Brown Bold	89 0 0	21 0 0
" " Thin	89 0 0	21 0 0
Teaseed White 80-15	112 0 0	---
" Gajar 75-85	108 0 0	---
" Gajar 80-90	106 0 0	---
" Black	94 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	81 0 0	22 0 0
Groundnuts	111 0 0	---
Mowrseed	0 0 0	---
Barley	43 0 0	---
Jaroseed	81 0 0	---

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 18th.

	Rate per Rs. As. P.
Davids No. 10	1 1 6
Chapatti No. 10	1 0 0
Dharmshal No. 12	1 1 6
Light House No. 6	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18th:

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 21/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 8 3/8
Fcn. Demand	235
American Dollars	321
Hongkong	210
Shanghai	310
Japan	124
Singapore	130

Market Steady.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18.

S.S. Othello, Newton, Hull, May 3.
S.S. Akbar, Courtney, Jeddah, June 3.
S.S. Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi, June 16.

The Mail steamer Nore which left London on the 29th ultimo and has on board mail of the 5th instant, arrived at Port Said on Saturday, the 14th instant.

The Mail steamer Nellore which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nore with the outward Mails of the 5th instant passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Sunday, the 15th instant.

DEPARTURE.

June 18.

S.S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
S.S. Albistan, Walker, Dieppe and London.
S.S. Martinique, Peterson, Singapore and Bangkok.
S.S. Abron, Geitzler, New York, etc.
S.S. Gracchus, Sharpe, Negapatam.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Lindsay for Dunkirk, etc.

S.S. Akbar:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Akbar, 2,957 ton. Captain E. W. Courtney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 3rd instant.

S.S. Othello:—The J. F. Co.'s steamer Othello, 3,290 tons, Captain H. Newton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 3rd ultimo.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 16th instant.

S.S. Gracchus:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gracchus, 2,410 tons, Captain H. A. Sharpe, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Negapatam, with ballast.

WEATHER REPORT.

S.S. Othello, Captain H. Newton, arrived here from Hull via Port Said, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate wind and fine weather.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 18th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Ocloberia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
B Gracchus	London	N F	..M M & Co
C & E Dilwara	China	22-6-19	..M M & Co
F Kshuku Maru	Kobe	22-6-19	..N Y Kaisha
H Linga ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
H Martinique	Bankok	N F	..G A Buthnot & Co
K Sicilia ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside K Lan ..	N F	N F	..H Shustary & Co
L & M Nur ni ..	Bassein	N F	..T M & Co
Offside M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
N Rajpz ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
P Novara ..	London	25 9-19	..M M & Co
20-ton Crane			
Wanetta ..	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Balgay ..	Dharmtar	18-6-19	..K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N F	N F	..K M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vergemere	N F	N F	..D Khanwani
2 Elysia ..	Liverpool	23-6-19	..W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru ..	Kobe	22-6-19	..O S Kaisha
4 Abron ..	New York	22-6-19	..S W & Co
5 Kuseron	Jeddah	20-6-19	..T M & Co
6 Ula ..	Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
7 Taroba ..	S A & E Africa	21-6-19	..M M & Co
9 Friendship	Hull	N F	W & A G & Co
10 Nevasa ..	London	21 6-19	..B M & Co
12 Idol ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
15 Dumra ..	P Gulf	18-6-19	..M M & Co
16 Kaisow ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Vita ..	Marseilles	24-6-19	..B M & Co
2 Syria ..	Marseilles	18 6-19	..M M & Co
3 Chuyama	Busra	20 6-19	..M M & Co
5 Umta ..	Rangoon	30-6-19	..M M & Co
5 Hungaria	Australia	19-6-19	..Cox's Shipping Agency
6 Banca ..	Rangoon	28-6-19	..M M & Co
8 Silsia ..	Rangoon	20-6-19	..M M & Co
9 Torilla ..	Busra	23-6-19	..M M & Co
10 Egra ..	Suez	19-6-19	..M M & Co
11 Clan Lindsay ..	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
12 Hemelin	Hongkong	16-6-19	..B I M
12 Basukura	Busra	25-6-19	..M M & Co
Offside 13 Sarjora.	Busreh	28-6-19	..M M & Co
13 Sindabad	Busra	20-6-19	..K N & Co
14 Nuttra.	Busra	26 6-19	..M M & Co
15 Karachi's	Suez	30-6-19	..D B I M
17 Franz Ferdinand	Busra	18-6-19	..D B I M
Jetty chuja.	N F	N F	..T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Strongansoff	Calcutta	18-6-19	..J Finlay & Co
Aronda ..	Busra	16-6-19	..M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bahrein ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co

IMPORT.

June 18.

S.S. Bahrein from Aden, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—4 cases white mullmulls, 160 Nos. tin blocks, 10 packages almonds, 10 packages raisins, 31 packages beastran leaves, 19 packages gum fiah-fiah, 30 bags gum myrh, 36 packages archilla weeds, 3 cases tortoise shell, 26 packages 77 bags gum arabic, 20 bags olibanum mathee, 2 cases gut revivers.

S.S. Meteor from Pulan Samboe, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—5,349 tons kerosine oil in bulk, 1 tin L. oil (sample).

S.S. Sodegaura Maru from Singapore via Colombo, Agents A. M. Jeevanji and Co.:—15,399 bags sugar.

S.S. Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.:—1,014,778 gallons kerosine oil, 5,112 cases petrol, 16 casks cylinder oil, 1,000 Nos. empty drums, 30 cases mineral lurpentine, 50 bags rice, 9,343 cases candles.

S.S. Calcutta from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—10,355 bags rice, 1,653 bags white beans, 1,672 bags millets.

S.S. Dumra from Basra via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.:—20 bags galls, 2,132 bags jawaree, 12 Nos. empty gas clyinder, 37 bags copper pieces, 66 bags almond kernels, 44 bundles skins, 22 cases sheep guts, 42 cases asafoetida, 4 bales 2 bundles carpets, 48 bags raisins, 1 tin box S/c pearls box, 673 bags 214 mat bags 338 boxes dates, 568 bags sardines, 77 bundles wool.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The market for jute shares opened with easier feeling and there was not much business put through. Towards the afternoon prices firmed up in the market for coal shares. There was quite a strong inquiry all round and prices of certain stocks improved in price. Central Nodiha, Suratond, Jumoni, New Manbhoom and Palmohna being in request. The industrial market today was not quite so active, but a fairly large amount of business was put through, Tata Bank being in strong demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 17-4, Bengal Giridih 32-12, Bokaro and Ramgur 28-12, Burra Dhemi 15, Central Nodiha 12-12, Ghusick 25, Jumoni 14-12, Kuardi 27, New Manbhoon 48-8, Palmohna 21-12, Raneegunge 68, Singaran "A" 16-4, Sowardih 22-8, Singaran "B" 16-4.

Jute:—Auckland 300, Barnagore 168-8, Budge-Budge 578, Craig 6-12, Fort Gloster 745, Fort William 370, Gourepore pref 102, Howrah 41-4, Kumarhatty 857, Kanknarrah 763, Lawrence 558, New Central 740, Reliance 44, Waverly 21-8 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 327, Alliance Bank 300, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 41-8, Atlas Construction 18, Beldanga Tannery 14-4, Bank of Bengal 1925, Brittania Brass 12-12, British Burma Petroleum 28 s.l., Calcutta Hydraulic Press 350, Calcutta City Flour 41-4, Chemical Industries 26, Calcutta Oil and Cake 20-12, C. D. Boyes and Co. 1-12 p., Durbar Cotton 72, Fort William Flour 33, Frank Ross 14-4, Fraserpet Fibre 3-4 p., Ganges Oil 34-12, Indo-Burma Tin 22-8, Indian Standard Wagon 40 prem. s.l., Indian Galvanising 20-8, Indian Iron and Steel 43 p., Kumardhubi Engineering 50 (ex rights), Marshall Sons (India) 20-4, Mackensie and Co. 4 p., Monarch Flour 11 p. s.l., Nagpur Clay 24-12, New Ring Mill 180, Premier Oil 20-8, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 27-4, F. A. Sheehan and Co., 21-8, Spheree Insurance 10-4, Tata Industrial Bank 55 p, Thornycrofts (India) Ltd. 16-12 s.l., Titaghur Paper 382.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14, and small lots at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-6.

THE NEW WAR against Wastage of Power & Inefficiency of Production!

CHROME LEATHER

Bands

CHROME LEATHER PICKING BANDS, the only reliable and efficient bands for looms, ALL LEATHER; free from foreign composition of any kind.

Demonstrations have proved that in using these bands, a saving of 40 per cent. is realized.

Beltings

Chrome Leather Beltings have been successfully used by the leading Mills of India for over three years. It transmits *uninterrupted* power from pulley to pulley, regardless of the increased load. It is unrivalled for flexibility and grip; there is no danger of its snapping when in full swing—thus reducing labour and increasing production.

30% more economical than the next best brand on the market.

Laces

CHROME LEATHER LACES are stronger and much more suitable than Bark tanned laces and though the initial cost is higher, chrome leather laces last six times longer and therefore give a huge saving in the long run.

Chrome is not the only guarantee of genuine Chrome leather—but the CHROME supplied by us has a reputation supporting it.

We want you to give it a trial which we guarantee will be to your entire satisfaction.

NATHAN BENJAMIN & Co.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

C. B. 978

RICE DISTRIBUTION.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Directors of Civil Supplies:—

1. During the first half of June 90,000 tons of rice arrived in Bombay. Of these 36,500 tons was new priced rice imported under new licenses, and the remainder cheaper old priced rice imported under old licenses.

2. Except for a few bags of Europe No. 1 all the new priced rice so far received has been Big Hill Specials, but oother qualities will be available later on. As regards the old priced rice, the cheaper varieties have been assigned in most cases to Bombay City and to Surat and Thana Districts. The other varieties have been made available for all areas in view of the fact that the new priced rice so far received is Big Mill Specials only.

3. All Districts and States have now been put on monthly allotments, and the assignments have been made against these allotments. A large portion of the total of 90,000 tons still remains unassigned, and local authorities are again asked to take up their allotments immediately

4. In some cases Collectors or State authorities have asked to be allowed to continue the Sole agent System, as they have made elaborate arrangements to distribute on that basis, and in some cases local merchants prefer to obtain their rice in this way instead of coming to Bombay. All authorities have therefor ebeen given the option of retaining this system.

5. The price of the new rice has been temporarily fixed at one rupee per bag more than the old prices.

6. In Bombay City the cheaper old priced rice will be available for another ten days or a fortnight. Mandla and Mill Sugandhi rice is still very scarce. Arrangements have been made to distribute the available supply on as equitable a basis as possible.

MR. COTTON AND MR. GANDHI.

The following letter from Mr. H. S. L. Polak appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—As one of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's most intimate fellow-workers in South Africa during the long course of the Indian passive resistance movement there, may I be allowed to draw attention to certain remarks by my friend, Mr. H. E. A. Cotton in his otherwise valuable contribution in your columns recently on the Rowlatt Bills and their relation to the present unhappy situation in India?

Mr. Cotton says that Mr. Gandhi is the leader of the passive resistance movement against the Indian Coercion Bills, that "abstention from violence to life, person, and property is inculcated, but it does not seem to have struck the promoters that the force which they were seeking to unloose would be little guided by such pious exhortations The riots which have taken place were inevitable from the first." A little later, he adds that "the crimes and excesses unhappily attributable to Mr. Gandhi's misguided crusade, should not be allowed to obscure the Indian case against the bills.

I am sure that Mr. Cotton has no desire to do an injustice to a great and good man but it is clear that he has no personal knowledge of the methods and realities of "passive resistance" as Mr. Gandhi understands it. Let me say now that during the whole course of the South African agitation—and I write as one who took a prominent part in it from the beginning to the end—there was no resort to violence on the part of the Indian passive resisters. Mr. Gandhi has set forth the essentials of "passive resistance" quite recently in a manifesto that has been widely quoted in the English press:—

"Satyagraha" ('passive resistance', or, more correctly,—'fidelity to truth') is essentially a religious movement. It is a process of purification and penance. It seeks to secure reforms or redress of grievances by self-suffering."

Plainly, therefore, "passive resistance" as understood and preached by Mr. Gandhi has nothing at all in common with methods of violence, for these are its direct contrary and cannot be anticipated as its "inevitable" consequences. Mr. Gandhi has himself, in announcing the temporary suspension of his movement, flatly denied that the outbreaks of violence were in any way connected with it. It is evident, that, under cover of a perfectly innocent, harmless, and legitimate agitation, disaffected persons have played upon the passions of the mob, already inflamed by a strong sense of grievance as set forth in the message of the Bombay correspondent of the "Times" to which you alluded a few days ago. But to suggest that the excesses of ignorant people, which all right-minded people deplore, are "attributable" to Mr. Gandhi's crusade, which may have been misguided or not, according to one's way of looking at things, is as absurd and unjust as to attribute to Christianity all the vile things that have been and are still being done in its name and under its cover, or to justify the judicial murder of Socrates because his enemies declared that the defilement of the youth of his day was attributable to his teaching. Indians will no more attribute the Indian disturbances to Mr. Gandhi's "passive resistance" movement than to the thorough and whole-hearted opposition of the Moderates to the Rowlatt legislation. They will, however, unitedly attribute them to the misguided zeal and obstinacy of the Government of India in forcing through this unnecessary measure in the teeth of the unanimous protest of all patriotic Indians regardless of party.

STEAMERS

FOR

Sale

Full Particulars From

Kelavkar & Tyrrell,

54, Meadows Street,

BOMBAY.

C.B. 960.

THE CENSOR AND HIS WAYS.

We have again to refer to the subject of the Censor and his ways, for we have received complaints during the last few days from two or three respectable leaders of the province that their letters are being systematically opened and examined. It looks as if the Censor, be he the specially appointed officer or the limb of the C. I. D., has come and has come to stay. If the Censor is an inevitable evil we don't mind tolerating him, but is there no limit to his propensities and freaks? The loyalty of the men who have complained to us is above board, and these pinpricks must, we confess, be harassing to them. The Censor has gone so far as to open the letters addressed to a respectable lady, and this is really very annoying. Shall we ask whether the Government of Burma have authorised the Censor to resort to these devious methods? If the Government need it we are prepared to give them the names of the gentlemen and the lady we refer to. If it be a consolation to those who were subject to such a humiliation at the hands of the Censor out here we shall refer to a note in the "Nation" which says that "while Mr. Asquith was abroad he suffered the gross indignity of having his letters opened and examined by the Censor. A remonstrance against this outrage addressed to the War Office, produced neither remedy nor apology."—The "Rangoon Mail."

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

FRASER MURDER CASE

EXTRACTS FROM JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

The following are the extracts from the judgment delivered by Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A., I.C.S., President of the Special Tribunal, in the Fraser murder case, in which (1) Chand Abdulla, Mahomedan, age 16, (2) Gulabji Bhuptaji Hindu Girasia, age 35, (3) Keshavlal Dayabhai Bania, age 30, (4) Keshavlal Popatlal, Bania, age 22, stand charged of having commited the murder of Sergeant Fraser of the Ahmedabad Police near the shop of one Anandlal on the Ritchey Road on April 11th and also are charged with abetment of murder, rioting, armed with deadly weapons:—

The first two accused are mill operatives and were not previously known to the prosecution witnesses. The third accused is a photographer, and his shop is on the Ritchey Road within 70 or 80 yards of the scene of the offence. The fourth accused is a clerk in a mill office. The third and fourth accused were well-known to certain of the prosecution witnesses.

Ahmedabad was the scene of wild riots on April 11th. A general shop closing had been proclaimed the early morning by cylist volunteers as a protest against the supposed arrest of Mr. Gandhi. At 9-30 a.m. the Matriculation Examination pandal at Bhaddar was set on fire. Other Government buildings in the Bhaddar were also set on fire and destroyed by the mob. Military aid was called and martial law was proclaimed in the course of that day. Lieut. James Fitzpatrick, the Cantonment Magistrate, and an ex-police officer, who was posted with 35 men of the 19th Regiment on the Ritchey Road at a place within 150 or 200 yards of where Sergeant Fraser's body was found, describes the condition of the streets at noon as "absolutely disorderly." There was a howling abusive mob which was throwing stones and shots were fired all round by the police and soldiers between 12 and 2 p.m.

ASSAULT ON SERGEANT FRASER.

About 2 p.m., a police constable brought the news to Lieut. Fitzpatrick that an European police sergeant had been murdered. He advanced and recovered the body. The head was terribly gashed and one arm nearly severed from the body. The body was sent to the civil hospital. There it was examined by the assistant Surgeon Jacob E. Solomon. No postmortem was held because none had been asked for, but there was no doubt that death was due to incised wounds on the head. There were three such wounds on the top of the head fracturing the skull and exposing the brain. There was another incised wound across the nose and left eye brow. The doctor was of opinion that the head wounds were probably caused by a sharp instrument such as a sword.

Sub-Inspector Kothawalla, who is also the investigating officer, was with Lieut Fitzpatrick when the body was recovered. The Fernander police chowky is on the Ritchey Road, about 50 yards below Anandlal's shop. Mr. Kothawalla noticed at the time that there were inscriptions on the walls foully abusive of Europeans and abusive of the Government. Among the inscriptions appear the following:—"Victory to Mahatma Gandhi," "Kill the Europeans on sight," "The British Raj will shortly disappear." "The King of Europe has been defeated and Home Rule has been established. may it last for ever," "Burn the Europeans."

These inscriptions are relied upon by the prosecution as evidence of the motives which were working in the mind of the mob and similar shouts by the mob at the time of the offence is spoken of by witnesses.

After dealing in detail with the prosecution evidence his Honour observes:—This direct evidence, therefore, remains uncontradicted. The defence have also called attention to a number of minor discrepancies in the evidence. Such discrepancies are inevitable and especially to be expected in witnesses to a scene of wild riot. They are not in this case such as to suggest serious doubts of the variety of the witnesses.

ACCUSED NO. 1 CLEARLY GUILTY.

Dealing with the case of accused, No. 1 and in that connection the evidence of Nurse Jamnabai, it is observed:—She (nurse Jamnabai) not only proved the time of Chand's arrival at 4 p.m., but added that Chand had openly bosted, "I have killed a sergeant so treat me well." She had told this story to no one before as not to have to give evidence. She first disclosed it to Mr. Pegge (police officer) on June 6th who went to tell her that she was to appear in the court next day. The evidence of Jamnabai is of the highest importance and I believe it to be true. Such boasting, immediately after the event and before it was fully understood that Government still had the upperhand was quite natural especially in the case of a youth like Chand.

The attempt of the defence to prove that Chand must have been wounded at an earlier hour has not succeeded. There can be no doubt of Chand's guilt.

The case of accused No. 2, Gulab Bhuptaji, is more difficult. Apart from Chand's confession the whole evidence against him consists in the identification by (eye-witnesses) Anandlal, Kannaiyalal and Dhanji at the Gaikwas Haveli on April 22nd. They were called for the purpose of identifying one Chiman Girasia. They are said to have failed to identify him and to have simultaneously pointed out Gulab, who happened to be in the same row as one of the offenders. The difficulty as to this piece of evidence is that there is no corroboration and so means of testifying it. ..... I am of opinion that while the evidence against accused 2 does give rise to grave suspicion, it is not sufficient to justify his conviction.

The result is that it is established that accused No. 1, 3 and 4 were members of the two mobs which assaulted and killed Fraser. Chand, accused No. 1, was a member of the second mob which, in fact, killed Fraser. The murder was the direct object of the mob. Chand is, therefore, clearly guilty of murder (Section 302, I. P. C.).

ACCUSED NO. 3 AND 4.

The question as to the law, applicable to the case of accused No. 3 and 4 is more difficult. The prosecution have failed to adduce any evidence to prove complicity between the two mobs. The first mob which consisted of high class Hindus used sticks. They beat Fraser severely and left him as dead or dying. The fact is that he had (so far as the evidence shows) suffered no fatal injury and was living when the attack by the second mob was made. This mob consisted of a miscellaneous crowd of low class people and were armed with "dhariyas", guns and swords.

It has been urged by the prosecution that the first mob should constructively be liable for the doings of the second mob under Section 149. It would, in my opinion, be necessary for the prosecution to prove complicity between the mobs and this they have failed to do. That the intention of the first mob was murder there is no doubt, and accused Nos. 3 and 4 are, therefore, in my opinion liable to the maximum punishment provided by the second clause of Section 115 of I. P. C. of abetment of murder in a case in which hurt is actively caused. Accused No. 1, Chand, is guilty of murder. Accused No. 2 should be acquitted.

RAO BAHADUR C. H. SETALVAD CONCURS.

His Honour Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, in the course of his concurring note to the judgment regarding the confession of accused No. 1, observes:—

In weighing the evidence against the accused No. 1, I have left altogether out of consideration the confession of accused No. 1, which he had retracted before this Court. He made it after he had been in police custody for some time and after he made it he was taken back into police custody. Several of the statements made in the confession are not true according to the prosecution evidence.

As regards the witness Nurse Jamnabai, his Honour observes:—I see no reason to disbelieve Nurse Jamnabai. She has impressed me as a truthful witness. There can be no reasonable doubts that accused No. 1 was one of the persons who took part in committing the foul and cowardly murder of an unarmed police officer, who did absolutely nothing by way of provocation. I share with my learned brothers the doubt about accused No. two's guilt. As to accused Nos. 3 and 4, they have been identified by witnesses who knew them before the 11th April. There can be no reasonable doubt as to their guilt. No doubt, the intentions of both the crowds was to kill the unfortunate police officer, but having regard to the different composition of the two crowds and the different kinds of weapons with which they were armed, I fully agree with my learned brothers that those who were in the first crowd could not be held responsible for what the second crowd did and Section 149 does not apply.

MR. VELINKER'S JUDGMENT.

His Honour S. G. Velinker, in the course of his concurring note to the judgment, observes:—

I agree with the learned President in his conclusion as well as in his reasons. Having regard to the facts proved in this case I am not prepared to accept the view passed on to us by Mr. Binning, namely, that by the application of Section 149, I. P. C., every person in the first crowd which attacked Sergt. Fraser, ought to be held constructively liable for the acts of the second crowd which resulted in causing his death.

The Tribunal sentenced accused No. 1 to be hanged by the neck till dead, accused No. 3 to fourteen years of transportation (in lieu of rigorous imprisonment) and accused No. 4 to fourteen years of rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2 was acquitted.

It is understood the execution of accused No. 1 will take place a fortnight later on 1st July. Petitions for mercy are being presented to the Local Government.

ACCUSED NO. 2 REARRESTED.

It is understood accused No. 2 has been rearrested as being concerned in the arson cases.

ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENTS.

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

It is notified for general information that the Railway Board propose to appoint three Assistant Traffic Superintendents, State Railways, this year and they have asked that they may be furnished by the 1st August, 1919, with the name and application of the candidate to be nominated by the Bombay Government. Applications for nomination will therefore be received by the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, not later than the 20th July, 1919. These should be in the prescribed form and must be accompanied by testimonials relating to the candidate's personal and educational qualifications. Candidates must be graduates of an Indian University or have passed the final or high standard (or equivalent) examination prescribed for European schools, must be over 19 and under 23 years of age on the 1st August, 1919, of good education and suitable social position. They must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the Railway Board's office at their own expense, for a personal interview. Applications forms and particulars of the Superior Traffic Department can be obtained only from the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Jethabhai Kalianji ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Nagindas Vrijbhukhandas, a firm ..... Defendants.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant firm claiming damages for breach of contract in delivering the goods contracted for, viz., "Gagrapat" cases or bales 10 inches 34 at Re. ½ and 2¼ annas. He also claimed the difference between the contract rate and the rate for 10 cases on the 3rd of August and the rate for the other 10 cases on the 10th of August.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship dismissed the suit and delivered the following judgment:—

The defendants in this case indented through Messrs. Graham and Co. for certain goods called "Gagrapat." On the 1st of September, 1917, the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiff 10 cases of "Gagrapat" at the rate of Re. 0-10-3 a yard. On the 4th of September, 1917, defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiff 10 more cases, similar goods at the same price. The contracts were made on a printed form and at the end of the printed conditions appears the description of the goods in manuscript:—

"Gagrapat cases or bales 10, inches 34, at Re. ½, 2¼ annas."

Then it is written "we have sold the abovementioned goods to arrive. We have sold the goods to you which we have purchased from Messrs. Graham and Co. The time for the shipment thereof is December or January and 2 to 3 months are of grace. If the goods arrive early we are to give the same early. We are to give the same as and when they arrive."

Then there is a fresh clause, "If the goods to arrive should come late the party purchasing the goods should receive the same." 10 bales arrived in April and the plaintiffs were informed that the goods were of sample and that Messrs. Graham and Co. had made an allowance of Rs. 1-6 per piece. Plaintiffs declined to take the goods with that allowance and in consequence the defendants sold the goods in the beginning of August. The remaining 10 bales arrived in July. The same complaint was made and the plaintiff refused to accept the goods. Plaintiff waited till January and then filed this suit claiming damages for breach of contract owing to the failure of the defendants to deliver the goods contracted for. He claims the difference between the contract rate and the rate for 10 cases on the 3rd of August and the rate for the other 10 cases on the 7th of August.

Assuming then that the plaintiff is right and that the goods which were tendered were not the goods contracted for, it follows the goods contracted for, did not arrive. The question then arises whether on a proper construction of the contract, the plaintiff is entitled to claim damages. The question at issue lies within a very narrow compass. The plaintiff as purchaser was informed that the goods were English goods which had been ordered through Messrs. Graham and Co. and that they were to arrive. It was then open for the parties to contract in any form they pleased with regard to the purchase of the goods. It was open to the seller to guarantee the arrival of the goods and to draw up the contract in such a form that if the goods did not arrive within the stipulated period, he would be liable to pay damages; or it was open to him to contract that he was only bound to deliver the goods if they arrived and that in the event of the non-arrival of the goods the purchaser would not be entitled to claim damages.

QUESTION OF TIME-LIMIT.

Now the limitation with regard to the time of shipment in the contract was for the protection of the purchaser. He was not obliged to take delivery of the goods which were shipped before or after the period mentioned in the contract. But that does not affect the question whether the seller guaranteed the arrival of the goods. This question depends on the proper construction to be given to the words "we are to give the same as and when the same may arrive." If the plaintiff's construction were a correct one, then, as far as I can see these words appear to be superfluous and there was no necessity for them to be inserted in the contract, because it would follow as a matter of course that the seller having sold goods to be shipped within a certain period to arrive would be bound to give delivery as soon as they did arrive. It seems to me that the only construction that can be put on these words is that they mean that the seller has contracted that he will only give delivery when the goods do arrive and that if the goods did not arrive at all then he could not give delivery and there would be no liability put upon him to pay damages for their non-arrival. That seems to me to be the plain grammatical sense of those words. And as a matter of fact, I cannot imagine any person who had indented for goods from England or any other part of the world abroad, contracting in any other form considering the numerous chances there were of the non-arrival of the goods within the stipulated period. Supposing the ship had been sunk is it conceivable that under the contract the plaintiff could have claimed damages? And as I said before, if the seller likes to guarantee the arrival there is nothing to prevent him from doing so. But that is not what one would expect a prudent man would do, certainly not in September, 1917. It seems to me that the onus is really thrown on the plaintiff to show that his seller guaranteed the arrival of the goods and one would require plain words in the contract to show that the seller had acted in such an imprudent fashion. It would be a different matter if the contract had been for the sale of so many tons or bales of a particular commodity of a particular shipment. Assuming therefore that the goods contracted for did not arrive in my opinion the defendants were absolved from performing their contract and delivering the goods. The plaintiff therefore cannot make any claim for damages for non-delivery. The defendants' counter-claim on the ground that the plaintiff was bound to take delivery with the allowance, his counsel said, would not be pressed if I found in the defendants' favour on the question of construction of the contract.

The suit will therefore be dismissed. I may note that the suit has really been tried on a demurrer—and if my decision is reversed, it will still be open to the defendant to prove the custom set up in the written statement and to prove his counter-claim. Plaintiff will have to pay the defendants' costs of the action.

MADRAS GOVT'S. ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 17.

The Madras Government have just issued orders requesting the collectors of districts to arrange for posting of notices to the effect that the care of those Indian soldiers who have served in the war and of the dependents of those who have fallen will be the special duty of the Government and of their officers who were issuing order on the question of giving free, legal assistance to the returned soldiers and the dependents of the deceased soldiers.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference, 2-18.—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Sir Mahomed Yusaf, Kt. & ors. Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., Port Heard, 16-6-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

273-19.—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs Pragdas Bhudsen, a firm, Vachha and Co., Part Heard, 17-6-19.

276-19.—Mehta D & L, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Messrs. Goculdas Dewji & Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co.

377-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkanath Chottalal and Co a firm v Madan Gopal Ramjidas, Judah and S.

396-19—Ard H D and Co, I David v Messrs Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Mans H M and Co.

399-19—Mulla and M, Tribhowandas Bhugwandas v Badheka and Co a firm.

430-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Mangaldas Baldeodas a firm v Messrs Mahomed Saleh Mahomed a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

550-19—Moti and Devi, Messrs Hirji Ramji a firm v Messrs Mehta and Co a firm and anr, N C Dalal, Edg G W and Co.

135-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Popatlal Bhikabhai, Mirza M and M.

203-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Chotalal Lalloobhoy a firm v Messrs Popatlal Joitaram a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

213-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Chotalal Lalubhoy v Champsey Umersi and Sons a firm.

242-19—Bhai K and G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v Marwadi Gajanand Jugulkishore a firm, Vachha and Co.

337-19.—Mehta D & L, Jeahtaram & Amratlal Jivram a firm v. Dayabha Bhoorabhai, a firm, Moti & Devi.

382-19.—Mehta D & L, Dwarkadas Chootalal & Co., a firm v. Vithaldas Daga, Madh K & Ch.

809-19.—Mehta D & L, Govindji Karsondas a a firm v. Chhaganlal Premchand a firm, Jam R. & D.

850-19.—Moti & Devi, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ard H D & Co.

979-19.—Payne & Co., The Currimbhoy Mills & Co. Ld. v. Kantilal Hiralal a firm.

548-19.—Mehta D & L, Yahya Gulamhussein D. Kherulla v. Ebrahim Mulla Samsudin & Co., a firm, Jehangir & S.

1978-18.—Khandvalla & Co., Khodidas Dayabhai a firm v. Ranchoddas Narotamdas a firm D J Mantri.

79-19.—Moti & Devi, Messrs Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Messrs Narandas Rognath a firm, Mehta D & L.

121-19.—Tyabji D & Co., Valabhdas Khimji Jiram v. Bhat Gordhandas Kallianji, Mehta D & L.

293-19.—Bhai K & Gir, Lachminarayet Khawaviram v. Ambalal Bhagwandas, firm, Khandvalla & Co.

323-19.—Ragh N Co, Messrs. Balmakund Chandanmal a firm v. Goculdas Trioumji, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1170-16.—Little and Co., Messrs Weld and Co. a firm v. Sharmahomed Ekbal Ahmed, Payne & Co., Jehangir & S, Part Heard, Against 3rd party.

115-18.—Merwanji K & Co., Banubai Framji Commisariat & anr v. Manilal Jugaldas, Little and Co.

561-18.—Edg G W & Co., Abdul Hamed Habelibhoy v. Hasseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy & ors, Payne & Co., Part heard, 22-2-19, For Postponment.

410-18.—Chitnis M & K, Lallubhai Dayabhai a firm Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh N Co.

55-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works Co. & anr v. Messrs Ramdas Sunderji a a firm, Bhai K & G, As Part heard, 4-6-19

S C 49-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Cresant Mills Co. Ld & anr, Messrs. Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K & G.

114-18.—Mulla and M, Messrs Dinshaw Namdar & Co. a firm v. A K Eshoo & Co. a firm, C P D Cunha.

127-18. Ardeshir H D & Co., Dharamchand Panalal a firm v. Ramjiwan Mvatia, Pandia & Co.

325-18.—Judah & S, Atmaram Bapuji Kargulkar and anr, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, Vachha & Co.

371-18.—Vachha and Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Sadashiv Bhalchadra Pathak & ors, Judah & Co.

864-17.—Daphtary F and D, S K Kelavkar v. Kashinath D Khote & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-18.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Messrs Purshottam Goculdas a firm, Captain & V.

168-18.—Mulla and M, Mathurdas Manji v. Messrs Pragdas Budhsen a firm, Vachha and Co.

162-17.—Ardehir H. D. & Co., Rustomji Sethna & anr, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen, For Postponment.

156-18.—Chitnis M & K, Yeshwadabai v. Janardhan Raghunath Warik, Manecklal and K.

1211-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v. Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1035-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1035-17.—Payne & Co., H. E. Bode & Sons as firm v. Champsee Memsee, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1129-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Maneckji Dorabhattha v. Ambaram Nersedas.

1537-18.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Chamanlal Motilal a firm v. Salbhai Wadilal Moti & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

495-18.—Pandia & Co., Messrs Keshawlal Bros & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Devanchand & Co., a firm.

418-18.—Malvi H & Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathurudas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part heard, 17-6-19.

1748-18.—Malvi M R and Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors, v. Mathurdas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co.

843-17.—Daphtary F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Shroff and D. Tyabji D & Co., As part heard, 17-6-19.

S C 876-18.—Ard H D & Co., Ueeamchand Hushiarmal v. Desoomal Malamal Soonderdas.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-18—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Manekram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandvala and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm,

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie and C.

506-18—Danh F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

489-18.—Sham M & H, Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Laxmibai widow M B Chothia.

758.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Padamsey Gocouldas a firm v. Messrs. Ghatoolal Amratlal & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

994-17.—Shroff & Din, Mirza Mahomed Sharzi v. Messrs Dhansey Manji & Co. a firm Mer H & D.

AN URDU ACADEMY.

Far away in the eastern region of the U. P. there is a small town known as Azamgarh. It is in this obscure corner of the country that some work of the greatest benefit to Urdu language and literature is being carried on by a small band of unostentatious and devoted workers.

On the death of that renowned scholar, the late Shamsuel Ulema Maulana Shibli Nomani, some of his disciples and admirers sought to perpetuate his memory in some tangible shape, and the form that this memorial eventually took, was, in conformity with the last wishes of the deceased, the establishment of a literary institute where the work of research could be carried on in a calm and quiet atmosphere free from all the turmoils of the city. The institute was named Shibli Academy or *Dar-ul-Masannifin*. And it has now among its members and associates several scholars of recognized ability and eminence.

The record of the work that the Academy has put in during the three years of its life amply justifies its existence. Its monthly organ, the *Maarif*, is the leading Urdu magazine in the whole of India. Conducted on the lines of the *Hibbert Journal*, its articles deal with important topics on matters theological, philosophical, historical and literary. The variety of the subjects discussed therein can be gathered by looking at some of the titles. 'Abstract Ideas,' 'Principles of Rhetoric,' 'The European Schools of Ethics.' 'The Sunni Sect.' 'Hindu learning under Muslim Rule,' 'Akbar.' 'Urdu Poetry.' 'Religion and Scepticism,' 'The Relics of Pataliputra.' 'Heredity and Education,' some of these dissertations evoked the admiration of no smaller a literary critic than Nawab Imadul Mulk Bilgrami.

The publications of the Academy are either translations and adaptations or independent works embodying the results of research.

The following books have already been translated:—

(1) Berkeley—*Principles of Human Knowledge.*

(1) Berkeley—*Dialogues.*

(3) LeBon's—*The Crowd.*

(4) LeBon's—*The Psychology of the evolution of Peoples.*

Among independent publications the following deserve special mention:—

1. Berkeley—*The man and His work* (A biography as well as a critical study of Berkeley's philosophy).

2. *The Lands of the Koran* (A geographical, historical, archeological and ethnological survey of the lands mentioned in the Koran).

3. *Life of Aesha* (An authoritative biography of the Prophet's favourite wife).

4. *Life of Mohammad* (A stupendous work to be completed in 6 volumes, started by Shibli; the most authoritative and comprehensive life of the Prophet to be found in any language)

5. *Letters of Shibli Nomani* (in 2 vols.).

The Academy also keeps a literary bureau whose function is to advise, help and guide young scholars and to answer literary queries pouring in from all directions.

The secretary of the Academy, a scholar of great and versatile attainments, is a whole-time worker, who on the demise of his master, Maulana Shibli, resigned his Government post of a college professor and took himself exclusively to this work at no inconsiderable personal sacrifice.

Such, in brief, is the work that the Shibli Academy is doing to enrich the Urdu literature. If it deserves support and encouragement, let all friends of that language come forward to help it in any way and to any extent they can.—The "Leader."

(Continued from Column 6.)

the advanced student especially, who has taken up some special pursuit, there are many advantages. The libraries in some of the American Universities, new as they are, much larger than our own here. Facilities for quiet study are far greater. In one at least of the Colleges we visited the library was open all night.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF ENTERPRISE.

"There is a distinction between the State Universities and such older Universities as Harvard, or Princeton, or Yale. In some, if not in all the State Univerairies, education is absolutely free. It is in a measure free in the Scottish Universities, owing to the Carnegie grant, but one would like to see that given not on the ground of poverty, but as one of the student's own rights.

"The two chief features in American University life are the growing belief in the practical value of the Universities and the munificence of well-to-do students. Together they create an atmosphere of enterprise which some of our older institutions over here do not possess. The old country will rejoice in America's advance; but we should like to share in it, and we shall not share unless the community as a whole is generous to its higher institutions. The present movement should foster that generosity".—"Westminster Gazette."

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

PROF. SIR HENRY JONES' RECENT TOUR.

INTERCHANGE OF LECTURERS.

In the "Glasgow University Magazine," there is a most interesting interview with Professor Sir Henry Jones, who has just returned from a tour with the British Universities' Mission to the United States. The mission was sent to America by the British Government, and consisted of leading University teachers and administrators, so chosen as to be jointly representative of all the British Universities. Sir Henry Jones represented Scotland and Wales; Sir Henry Miers, the English Provincial Universities; Dr. Shipley, Cambridge; Dr. Walker, Oxford; Dr. Joly, Ireland; while the women's interest in higher education was represented by two ladies.

In the course of the interview Sir Henry Jones spoke of the mission as having been engaged in "starting from East to West and from West to East such a strong current of interchange of students and University teachers as would help to weld the minds of America and Britain together more closely, and make them one for the purposes of peace as they were in war."

HELP TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

"In the past" he said, "it was the custom of Germany to send especially her more advanced University students over to America for the Ph. D. degree, and that custom was fostered because the Germans favoured the probability that American students visiting Germany in return would be animated by German conceptions. There are no loyalties more readily formed or more lasting than those of a man to his University; they are fostered in his most active years, and are lifelong. So Germany's plan was by no means unsuccessful; both by infiltration and by direct action in Germany the national ideas obtained a very considerable hold on the American mind, and necessarily so: although America has now had enough of Germany for the time being. She is anxious that Britain and herself should stand together, and I know of no agency more likely to be effective in uniting these interests and deepening the sympathy and the mutual understanding, first of the colleges and Universities, through them of the two peoples, than the Students' Representative Council.

"The interchange should take various forms, and it is important not to regard these as competitive, but to remember that they are complementary. In some cases an undergraduate will derive benefit from taking part of his course in a country not his own. There should be no obstacle to his doing so. Profitably the years of study between our ordinary and honours degree, equivalent in America to the years between the B.A. and M.A. degrees, might be spent abroad; and provision must be made for students desiring a doctorate. Most British Universities have thrown their doctorates open to American students, and it is hoped that lecturers will come over to study under conditions favourable to research. Our own Senate has already moved in this direction. I think there is no side of the proposal more important than the interchange of lecturers.

"The mission found ample evidence of readiness on the part of the Americans to appreciate such advantages as our older institutions can offer to them. They are thoroughly awake to these, and there is no doubt that they will send students here and to France rather than to Germany. But the fact of the matter is that, as we know little about American Universities other than the older institution like Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, they know very little about us apart from Oxford and Cambridge. We tell them nothing about ourselves, send them no documents, set before them no advantages. The British and American committees which have been formed will be of great value; but, when everything has been done to foster the desire for better knowledge and understanding of each other, a practical difficulty will remain, for it is necessary that, whatever connexions are formed, they should not iterfere with the liberty of action of individual Universities. Glasgow, for example, must preserve her peculiar advantages, and also be her own instrument for the better informing of America of her special advantages.

A CORPORATE SPIRIT.

"One is impressed," said Sir Henry, "by the fulness of the social life of the American students. In most cases the Universities are residential, and the residences in many cases—I do not know whether they are so in all cases—are run by the students themselves. The students govern themselves, and self-government can be fuller as well as fairer than government from above. The men group themselves into Fraternities and the women into Sororities which control magnificent buildings of their own. They develop a corporate spirit, a sense of responsibility, and encourage a loyalty, and, on the part of the wealthier students, a munificence which all make for the good of the University. The fifty Yales and Harvards in the United States all speak the devotion of American men to their University, and each time I have gone back to Princeton (and I have been there three times) I have seen large, new, and splendid buildings established by groups of students. Perhaps generosity is too apt to run into buildings and too little into the endowment of scholarships. Many of the Universities are delightfully placed in large open parks a mile square. I was also impressed by some of the women's colleges, such as Bryn Mawr.

"A peculiarity of the teaching is the multiplicity of professors. There are forty professors of English Literature at Harvard. The result is twofold; there is a tendency to extreme specialisation; but, on the other hand, fea

(Continued. in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gandhawa Maha Vidyalaya Concert, on Sunday, the 22nd, at 5 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 20.

Meeting of University Senate, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 21.

S.S. Nevasa with Homeward Mails leaves at noon.

SUNDAY, June 22.

Miss Gaharjan of Calcutta, Convert at Baliwalla Grand Theatre at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Agarkar Day Celebration, Servants of India Society's Home.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	8	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujerat Mail	9	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	56	21	0
Pune Passenger	21	10	7	20

LECTURE ON SWADESHI.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sabha a meeting will be held at Morarji Hall, Gavel, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Devji Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chimanlal Jivanlal Chinoy and Doctor Sathe will speak on "Swadeshi." Mahatma Gandhi will preside.

TARMWAY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay regarding Tramway grievances will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m., at Mr. L. R. Tairsey's office, 70 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.

A HINDU RE-MARRIAGE.

A re-marriage ceremony was celebrated according to the Hindu rites at Batool Palace, Parel, on Monday last, at 5 p.m. between Shrimati Yesubai Kelker, B.A., and Lieut. N. H. Kulkarni, I.M.S., the officiating priest being Veda Shastra Sampanna Vinayak Shastri Satarker. The following, among others, attended the ceremony:—Mr. and Mrs. Devarukhkar, Messrs. Shirodkar, Fase, Saundalker and Dr. G. B. Paruleker, L. C. P. & S.

DEATH OF SECRETARY OF NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The death is announced of Mr. Ramsaroopji, the Moonim of Messrs. Sanwaldas Gyanchand, in his forty-third year, which occurred in the Alimark Hospital on the 14th instant. The deceased was the Secretary of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association for four and a half years and during the tenure of his office, he worked strenuously for the welfare and uplift of this institution.

AGARKAR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Agarkar Day will be celebrated this year on Sunday, the 22nd instant at the hall of Servants of India Society's Home, when Mr. G. K. Devadhar will be the principal speaker. It has been decided to omit this time the cosmopolitan dinner in view of the famine prevailing. A small fund is required to defray the expenses of the public meeting, and admirers of the late Mr. Agarkar are requested to contribute their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretaries, Agarkar Day Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay. The full programme of the meeting will be announced on Saturday.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The Lloyd Triestino Steam Navigation Co. steamer Hungaria, Capt. G. Tonello, will sail from No. 5 Alexandra Dock during the afternoon of the 19th instant. All passengers must be present at No. 5 shed by 3 p.m. on the 19th instant for medical inspection. All baggage should be sent to No. 5 shed before 2 p.m.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding by s.s. Hungaria:—

Lt. Price, Lt. Gilmour, Capt. Anderson, Col. Vickerman, Mrs. Vickerman and child, Col. Ornott, Lt. Cumins, Mr. Quilan, Lt. Brawshaw, Lt. Upfold, Lt. Wilkin, Lt. Wheeler, Lt. Tickes, Lt. Faurcett, Major Wright, Capt. Clalk, Lt. Carr, Lt. Gordon, Capt. Naylor, Major Bowman, Lt. Johnstane, Capt. McFarlane, Major Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, Lt. Wilson, Capt. Minter, Dr. Buckingham, Capt. Buckingham, Miss Cameron, Sister Sinclair, Sister Bond, Sister Grove, Sister Walker, Sister Roberts, Sister Fleming, Sister Musgrave, Sister Finn, Sister Davies, Sister Walsh, Sister Bird, Sister Williams, Sister Taylor, Williams, Sister Callow, Sister Moore, Sister Furnifull, Sister Gill, Sister Lowell, Sister Rennie, Sister Graham, Sister Callett, Lieut. Goulding, Capt. Whitherall, Capt. Berry, Capt. Stayles, Capt. Reece, Capt. Cowper, Capt. Keane, Capt. McMurdie, Capt. Milne, Capt. Pitman, Capt. Shure, Lt. Obbey, Lt. Barter, Lt. Baynes, Lt. Boyle, Lt. Giles, Lt. Maunder, Lt. Daives, Lt. Spoveers, Lt. Tyrock, Lt. Cooper, Lt. Hammond, Lieut. Basson, Lieut. Bolding, Lieut. Thorpe, Lieut. Tyeowritch, Lieut. Addison, Lieut. Hoaston, Lieut. Grigg, Sgt. Tickner, Mrs. Tickner, Sgt. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Sgt. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Pitt, Miss Pitt, Mrs. Cawthan, Sgt. Grenville, Mrs. Grenville and 2 children, Sgt. Willis, Mrs. Willis and child, Sergt. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders and child, Col. Kotze, Mrs. Kotze, Cpe. McDougall, Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. Aldrige, Mrs Bourke and child, Mr. Stephenson, Stoker Millwoud, Pte. Noble, Spr. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Dvr. McCollum, Mrs. McCollum, Sister Wilson, Marich Ginde, Capt. C. W. Boorn, Capt. G. W. White, Lieut. A. S. Ross, Capt. R. B. Shaw, Staff Nurse J. Wilson, Rev. Streatfield, Mrs. Streatfield, Staff Nurse, E. Nickoll, Staff Nurse F. M. Smith, Staff Nurse F. M. Stapleton, Lieut. J. Jackson, Staff Nurse P. B. Hepworth, Staff Nurse M. Bassett, Staff Nurse A. L. Hornsby, Mr. W. Tucker, Mrs. W. Tucker, Master Tucker 6 years, Mr. M. C. McEwan, Staff Nurse K. M. Tulloch, Lieut. Col. T. Jackson, Lieut. A. L. Hanna, Lieut. J. R. Fraser, Miss Addie Leich, Mr. W. R. Worn, Mr. Bent, Mr. D. F. Milnes, Capt. M. W. Murphy, Sergt. M. W. Murphy, Sergt. L. W. Murphy, Sergt. L. W. Orford and Sergt. F. Osborn.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GRIEVOUS HURT TO HOTEL WAITERS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one A. W. Hasted, a young Englishman, aged twenty-three, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one John D'Silva, an attendant in the Great Western Hotel, with a knife.

Mr. Ferguson deposed that the accused was living in the Great Western Hotel. On Monday evening he was under the influence of liquor and called out for dinner at about seven o'clock. The complainant and another waiter named Gonsalves, told him that it was too early and the dinner at the Hotel would not be served for another hour. At this the accused lost his temper and cut D'Silva on the face, with a fish-knife and threw a sauce-bowl on the head of Gonsalves.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he had just been discharged from the Army and the Government was soon paying him with a passage to England. He prayed that the Court may allow him to compound the case by paying some money to both the waiters.

Court: How much do you offer?

Accused: I am not too rich a man. I can pay Rs. 10 to each of the waiters.

The case was compounded as the complainant withdrew the charge on receipt of Rs. 10 as compensation. Gonsalves also received Rs. 10 as compensation for the injuries inflicted on him.

A THIEVING SWEEPER-WOMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court before, Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged one Banahai with the theft of a gold necklace and an ear-ring valued at Rs. 95, the property of one Miss R. Fitzarel.

The complainant deposed that the accused was employed as a sweeper-woman of the buildings in which she lived. She left her necklace and the ear-ing in the bath-room and on her return after a few minutes she found the property missing. The theft was reported to the police who arrested the accused and recovered the property.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Mayne by way of pressing the charge against the accused said that her punishment would be a deterrent to other servants of the locality.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DUPED.

At the Masagoan Police Court on Tuesday Mr. Oliviera gave judgment in the case in which Michael F. Beptista was charged with cheating one Margarett D'Monte and her sister Mrs. Angela Lirock in respect of Rs. 4,000 in Government Promissory Notes.

Mr. De Quodros, pleader, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Govinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the accused falsely represented to the complainants that had contracted to supply wooden slippers and keys to the G. I. P. Railway Company and that for that purpose he was required to deposit Government Promissory Notes. Thus he induced the complainants to part with the money.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was a partner with one Mr. Clegg and another Mr. Chotalal Desai in the Indian Mineral Company which was floated in 1916. He further said that he had to finance that firm. Once Mr. Clegg represented that he had a big contract with the G. I. P. Railway Company and thus he (accused) was actuated to knock out the Promissory Notes from the complainants. He was however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 which if recovered was to go to the complaints as compensation.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

In passing the sentence his worship observed, "In consideration of the evidence, oral, and documentary and of the conduct of the accused, I am satisfied that the complaint is true and that there was no contract with the G. I. P. Railway Company for which the accused required the Promissory Notes, and that the representation which the accused made was false. I am also convinced that the accused got the complainants to endorse the Promissory Notes for no other purpose but to enable him to dispose them as he liked. The accused duped the complainant, a young, unsuspecting, and inexperienced lady. The conduct of the accused, in my opinion, is a cruel and closely calculated fraud on young ladies who are far from well-to do."

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.

At the Masagaon Police Court before Mr. Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Shaik Hussein charged one Abdul Rehed, a cart-man with criminal breach of trust in respect of ten bags of sugar valued at Rs. 470 belonging to Mr. Gulabdas Gorabhai.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 4th instant the complainant loaded the accused's cart at Dana Bunder, with ten bags of sugar, to be taken to Carnac Bunder. But the accused absconded with the property entrusted to him. A complaint was lodged with the police who after careful investigation traced out the accused at Bassein, arrested him on Monday last and recovered the whole property at a tea-shop, the proprietor of which stands now charged with receiving stolen property. The accused not being a licensed cart-driver, it was rather difficult for the police to trace him out.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHAUFFEUR'S DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday morning before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar and Rao Saheb Shete, Police constable No. 2043 "D" charged one Abdul Karim, a motor-car driver with disobeying Police orders and disorderly behaviour on the public road.

It appeared that on Monday the accused was driving his car along Thakurdwar Road towards Queen's Road. The police constable, No. 2043 "D" who was on duty at the junction of Thakurdwar and Queen's Road asked the accused to stop the car. But he did not pay heed to it. Thereupon the policeman chased and arrested him. As the accused altercated with the sepoy and created a scene, a crowd of people collected there and the accused assaulted one of them. Mr. A. B. Chothia who was passing by, jumped out of his car and assisted the police to bring him to book.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was, however convicted on evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6.

The strike at the aluminium factory in Triplicane which was reported to have commenced nearly a week ago is still continuing.

Some 175 men at Messrs. Addison and Co.'s workshops at Madras have gone on strike. They were told that they should first return to work before consideration could be given to their demands. As they have not returned the company are employing new hands.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYM. VS GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

FINE INNINGS BY SHAIKH.

A number of holiday matches were played in Bombay yesterday and were witnessed by fairly large crowds. One of the fixtures was between the Islam Gymkhana and the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club, which existed considerable interest in view of the fact that several well-known Quadrangular players were participating in it. The Gowd Saraswats, giving in to bat first, ran up a total of 179 to which the Gymkhana had replied with a total of 145 for 8 wickets when stumps were drawn, the match thus resulting in a draw. The game was marked by no performance of outstanding on either side, but Kantak, Wagle and the two Dalvis for the Gowd Saraswats, and Shaikh, Ali and Kazi for the Gymkhana batted well. Kantak and Shaikh, especially batted well and with confidence. The first-named contributing an altogether faultless innings of 46 which included three 4's and one 5, while, Shaikh, though he played a more exhilarating innings which included three 3's and an equal number of sixes, had a "life" when he had made about 30. The fielding on both sides was poor, quite a number of catches having been dropped. The scores:—

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

V. V. Kantak, c. Kazee, b Gulab	46
S. M. Dalvi, b Gulab	25
M. M. Nadkarni, b Syed	11
R. A. Wagle, b Haque	30
M. D. Pai (Capt.), run out	6
V. A. Dalvi, (not out)	29
S. B. Pilgaonker, st. Shaikh b Syed	7
E. R. Dalvi, c Karim, b Haque	0
V. D. Pai, C. Munawar, b Syed	8
R. V. Pandit, b Syed	1
P. R. Dalvi, b Syed	0
Extras	16
Total	179

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G. M. Shaikh, b S. M. Dalvi	52
I. A. Shakoor, b Wagle	4
K. H. Contractor, b Wagle	7
Syed Ibrahim, l-b-w S. M. Dalvi	9
C. M. Ali (Capt.) b S. M. Dalvi	24
S. Gulab, l-b-w, b Wagle	6
S. Haque, c V. D. Pai, b S. M. Dalvi	0
A. G. Kazi, (not out)	22
A. A. Fyzee, c Wagle, b S. M. Dalvi	2
M. M. Beg, (not out)	5
S. K. Munawar, did not bat	
Extras	14
Total (for 8 wkts.)	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GAUD SARASWAT C. C. INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Syed Ibrahim	16	50	2	5
Ali	8	20	0	0
Fyzee	6	33	0	0
Gulab	10	37	2	2
Haque	6	18	0	2
Kazee	1	5	0	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Wagle	20	60	2	3
Pilgaonker	8	9	2	0
S. M. Dalvi	15	54	1	5
Pandit	1	8	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA C. C. v. TIMES OF INDIA C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Club and the "Times of India" Cricket Club, on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds, ending in a win for the latter by seven runs. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET CLUB.

E. E. Christie (c.o.)	1
F. F. Stileman (b.o.)	0
G. C. Phillips (b. o.)	5
G. A. Hopkins (c.o.)	8
S. Deane (b.o.)	4
F. H. Carroll (c.o.)	79
L. A. F. Weigall (b.o.)	25
A. H. Porritt (c.o.)	2
Nissen (b.o.)	2
G. M. Osboine Smith (n.o.)	13
P. G. Johnson (b.o.)	2
Total	149

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

S. Ghandi (c.o.)	25
M. D. Banaji (b.o.)	20
D. Davar (b.o.)	9
H. J. Vajufdar (c.o.)	76
B. Debu (n.o.)	3
F. Surti (c.o.)	4
B. Mirza (c.o.)	5
E. J. M. Hudson (r.o.)	0
J. Dockerty (s.o)	0
N. Gonsalvee (g.o.)	0
K. Irani did not play	
Total	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA C. C.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
B. Mirza	20	46	4	2
H. J. Vajufdar	16	53	2	3
M. D. Banaji	3	10	0	0
K. Irani	6	29	0	3

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Deane	12	29	3	3
A. H. Porritt	15	37	2	3
Nissem	10	19	2	2
G. M. Osboine Smith	8	26	1	1
G. C. Phillips	4	27	0	1
F. H. Carroll	3	1	0	1

HINDU GYMKHANA C. C. v. FORT VIJAYA C. C.

Another cricket match was played yesterday between the Hindu Gymkhana Cricket Club and the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds. Former winning by 61 runs. The following are the scores:—

THE FORT VIJAYA CRICKET CLUB.

	Runs.
N. D. Engineer (c. by Kagal)	1
Dave (b.o. by Kagal)	3
S. N. Parekh (b.o. by Kagal)	1
B. D. Jog (b.o. by M. H. Rana)	3
L. C. Merchant (l.b.w. by Kagal)	0
S. W. Balgi (s.o. by Gandhi)	41
V. D. Dalal (b.o. by Rana)	4
K. B. Bhatia (b.o. by Gandhi)	7
K. P. Kothari (c. by Gandhi)	0
Dagdoo (c. by Jai)	8
H. D. Shah (not out)	0

THE HINDU GYMKHANA CRICKET CLUB.

D. A. Shete (c. by Kothari)	41
C. M. Gandhi (b. by Kothari)	1
C. H. Rana (b. by Kothari)	3
K. G. Pardesh (L. B. W. by Kothari)	1
B. K. Kagal (b. by Kothari)	1
M. H. Rana (b. by Dagdoo)	7
R. M. Gandhi (b. by Parekh)	9
P. A. Shete, (b. by Parekh)	32
V. P. Date (not out)	22
J. B. Sonalkar (b. by Dalal)	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE FORT VIJAYA C. C.

	R.	O.	M.	W.
C. H. Rana	20	13	3	2
B. K. Kagal	9	8	1	4
L. P. Jai	21	4	0	1
C. M. Gandhi	6	3	0	3

THE HINDU GYMKHANA C. C.

	R.	O.	M.	W.
K. P. Kothari	42	19	7	5
Dagdoo	48	18	1	2
S. N. Parekh	25	2	0	0
Dave	10	1	0	1
V. D. Dalal	4	0	0	0

WOMEN AND THE TREATY.

CONGRESS AT ZURICH.

The Zurich correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on 17th May:—During the past week Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, has presided over a Women's Congress, whose 150 delegates came from sixteen countries—America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, and Switzerland. This being the first Congress since the inauguration of the work at the Hague in 1915, the organisation adopted the name of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Miss Addams was re-elected president with acclamation.

The new committee consists of Miss Balch (America), Mme. Duchesne (France), Mlle Gobat (Switzerland), Frau Hertzka (Austria), Fraulein Heymann (Germany), Miss Larssen (Denmark), Miss Chrystabel Macmillan (Great Britain), Mrs. Ramont Hinchmann (Holland), and Mrs. H. M. Swanwick (Great Britain).

The Congress was occupied at the outset with subjects of immediate importance. A long resolution protested against the peace terms now proposed at Versailles, the delegates from the Central Powers not voting. This resolution declared that the terms, by guaranteeing the fruits of the secret treaties to the conquerors, tacitly sanction secret diplomacy, deny the principle of self-determination, recognise the right of the victors to the spoils of war, and create all over Europe discords and animosities which can lead only to future wars. The economic provisions of the Treaty and its one-sided disarmament plans were condemned.

A second resolution dealing with the famine and pestilence urged the raising of the blockade, the reorganisation of world-resources for relief, and the rationing of all people so that the starving shall be fed. In a third the League of Nations Covenant was declared acceptable only if certain amendments were introduced, and many other amendments were as improvements, and extensions. A feminist charter was drawn up and a scheme for international education.

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

The first two resolutions were sent to Versailles, and in reply to the famine resolution President Wilson cabled to Miss Addams: "Your message appeals both to my heart, and I hope most sincerely that means may be found, though the present outlook is extremely unpromising because of infinite practical difficulties." It was subsequently resolved that a deputation should go from the Congress to the Peace Conference, the members appointed being Miss Addams, Mme. Duchesne, Mrs. Despard, Miss Macmillan, Signora Genoni, and Frau Ragaz, of Switzerland.

Many other resolutions were passed among which were some of the attitude of pacifists towards revolutions, an amnesty for all prisoners, sympathy with conscientious objectors to war, censorship of the press, and the practice of official and journalistic lying. Reports were received from those who had seen revolution at first hand and those who had suffered in invaded and occupied districts. Crowded and enthusiastic public meetings were held, at one of which a German delegate reported protests by German women against the invasion of Belgium, the inhuman deportations, and against the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

The most impressive moment came when a Frenchwoman from the invaded territory in the Ardennes, after a speech heralding "les forces de demain", clasped hands with a German delegate, and the entire congress rose to its feet.

MR. ANDREWS' APPEAL.

We are sure that the appeal issued by Mr. Andrews in the case of Babu Kalinath Roy will be received and responded to by the Indian public. There is a serious violation of justice in his case, and the interpretation put upon the law of Sedition by the High Court Judges has, as we showed in our last, not been adhered to by the Martial Law Commission. The "offending" articles are, in our opinion, perfectly fair, just, and couched in quite a commendably temperate language, and if such articles are to be branded as "seditious," then no newspaper can hope to live for a minute. Of course, there will be room for sycophants and toadies,—and there is always room for them even under the Czars and the Kaisers. But if India is not to lose its liberty of the press, India must pull all her strength in taking up Babu Kalinath Roy's case to the Privy Council, and get impartial justice, from the tribunal, if it can be had.—The "Mahratta."

SOUTHBOROUGH COMMITTEES' REPORT.

SOME ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"The Times."—The substance of the proposals of the two Committees will presumably be embodied in the new Bill about to be submitted to Parliament. The reports are necessarily highly technical, and they illustrate the extreme difficulty of making constitutional reforms for India. We doubt whether there are a dozen members of the House of Commons who are competent to examine critically that portion of the legislation which will be based upon the Southborough recommendations. The number may be slightly larger in the House of Lords, which contains several peers who have held high office in India. It is no reflection upon Parliament that so few men in either House are able to deal with matters of detail which would probably puzzle the average British community in India. For many of the clauses Parliament will have to depend upon the advice of experts. If both Houses settle the broad principles of the reforms, that is as much as can be expected. The really satisfactory thing is that the appearance of the report signifies the near approach of the Bill, which can only now be imperilled if the disorderly factions in India continue to create internal strife. We have never supported the complaint that the Reform Bill has been a long time in making its appearance. These complex reports are a sufficient answer to such an allegation. The changes now contemplated must be no hasty improvisation, but are bound to be based on the most careful investigation.

The need for change is amply established by the statement that in a population of 220,000,000 in British India the Provincial Legislative Councils are at present chosen by an electorate of 33,007. Lord Southborough and his colleagues propose to extend the franchise to 5,179,000 persons, or 2½ per cent. of the population. Even then a large proportion of the new electors will be illiterate, which shows the urgent need for expanding the system of primary education. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report proposed to grant communal representation to Mahomedans and Sikhs, but the Committee desire to extend the principle, where the numbers permit to Indian Christians, to Europeans and to the country-born Europeans and Eurasians. If their advice is taken, discontent among these communities should be allayed. The non-Brahmins of the Madras Presidency do not receive communal representation on the ground that they have an overwhelming electoral strength, and ought to be able to hold their own against the Brahmins. The reason assigned sounds sufficient, but in view of protests we have received from non-Brahmins in both the Southern Presidencies we prefer to await further information on the subject. The Committee on the division of functions appear to have discharged their task with discretion, though we must say once more that a very heavy burden of responsibility will be cast upon the Governors in the event of differences with the new Ministers. The principle of the "dyarchy" is retained by the Committee, with a few qualifications, though the more the "dyarchy" is examined the less it is liked. It will be very easy to pick holes in the forthcoming Bill; the main lines are now more or less visible. It will not be so easy to suggest a better Bill, though even now no practicable scheme should be ruled out. The great necessity is to make a beginning, and this the Government are rightly determined to do. Criticism now should be constructive, for on both wings there has hitherto been far too much flat and negative opposition.

"Daily Chronicle."—It will be seen that the list includes a great many services which are thoroughly Occidental in their origin and character. Whether Indian native opinion is really ripe for the control of such matters as medicine, sanitation and education is a very moot point; but after the Montagu-Chelmsford Report they could not have been withheld without arousing grave discontent.

With the publication of these Reports the subject becomes ripe for Parliament to approach in earnest. We hope that a beginning will be made as early as possible. The Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme is not one that ought to be launched without very full discussion. At the same time, it is one which would lose much of its grace and value by delay; perhaps, indeed, it has lost some already. If we are to have it thoroughly discussed without being unduly delayed, the sooner a start is made the better.

SIR ALI IMAM'S APPOINTMENT

PRESIDENT OF NIZAM'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 17.

It is stated on official authority that instead of having a Chief Minister, as stated in a recent Ranchi telegram, his Exalted Highness the Nizam has decided upon establishing an executive council, with Sir Ali Imam as president. The names of members who will be selected from among the officials of the State will be announced later.

Official and Personal.

There was a small dinner party at Government House, at Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

The review of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency for 1918-19 shows that the aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency was Rs. 55,64,00,000, showing an increase of 732 lakhs or 15 per cent. as compared with that of the preceding year and of Rs. 419 lakhs or 8 per cent. as compared with the average for five years ending 1913-16. It fell short of the trade of 1913-14, the last record year, by only four per cent.

MR. TILAK IN ENGLAND.

ADDRESSES ON INDIAN REFORMS.

The London correspondent of the "Mahratta" writes under date May 14th, 1919:—

Mr. Tilak has been able now to walk though not very well. He addressed a meeting at Essex Hall under the auspices of Fabian Society on 9th inst. The meeting was well attended, Mr. Bernard Shaw being in the chair. Mr. Tilak's address was impressive. He dwelt upon the necessity of ungrudgingly granting the rights of Self-Government to the people of India, according to the Congress proposals, not those of Lucknow but to those of Delhi. (Here it may be stated that Mr. Tilak never advocated the Lucknow scheme. To say so is sheer misrepresentation of his attitude by some interested parties, whether here or in India). After Mr. Tilak's address, there was a discussion in which Mr. Ratcliffe, the late editor of "India," tried to represent the views of the Indian Moderates on the subject. But he was answered point by point by Barrister Parekh, Mr. Chamanlal, and finally by Mr. Tilak. Another important feature of the meeting was that Captain J. M. Kenworthy, a liberal M.P., was in the audience, went to the platform and there expressed his sympathy with the Congress proposals. Mr. Bernard Shaw was of course sympathetic in his introductory as well as closing remarks. This meeting was also a great success, and its coming soon after the Caxton Hall meeting has done considerable good to our cause.

Another meeting of the week was the meeting of the London Indians also at the Essex Hall on the 12th inst. to express Indian opinion on the future of the Khalifat and the Rowlatt Act. This meeting was also a success. Mr. J. M. Parekh, Barat-Law was in the chair, and Hindus and Mahomedans both joined in the proceedings very enthusiastically. . . . . Mr. Tilak spoke on the first resolution re Khalifat and was supported by two Mahomedan speakers, one Mr Kidwai, and the other an Egyptian. This meeting was also very successful. The proceedings lasted for about three hours, and four resolutions were passed. Although the meeting was for Indian purposes, there was a large attendance of English ladies and gentlemen which shows that our cause is gaining ground.

Mr. Tilak is going to address a private meeting of friends on the subject of 'Reforms.' I shall write to you about it next week.

In a letter dated the 22nd May, the same correspondent writes:—

It is said that Mr. Montagu's Bill is ready and will be introduced into the House of Commons the first week of June. Then a Committee of both the Houses will be appointed to consider the Bill, and this committee will then take evidence of Indian delegates and recommend such changes as it thinks necessary. Our great work now is to arrange for having the evidence of all Indian witnesses recorded on the same lines if possible. It is a difficult task but we propose to have a preliminary meeting of all the deputations. We have learnt that Mr. Surendranath and Mr. Mitter are coming here from Bengal, Mr. Samarth is already here, and Mr Shastri is expected every day. We do not know what view these persons will take of the situation here. But it is hoped that they, as well as Mrs. Besant, may see the wisdom of uniting our voices in support of the Congress proposals.

Mr. Tilak is doing well and intends making a tour in Scotland in the next month, after the arrival of Mr. Kelkar and the party. Mr. Tilak is going to Cambridge on the 1st of June and will deliver an address there on "The present situation in India" to the members of the Indian Majlis and other people.

FATAL AFFRAY IN GOANESE CLUB.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Santan Baretto. Francis Rodrigues and Santan Baretto were members of the St. John Club at Love Lane, Mazagon, and lived in the Club. On Sunday they had a quarrel between them, and on Monday night they had some words for a few minutes, when suddenly Francis picked up a ten-pound weight and struck Baretto on the head, and the latter fell down on the floor.

A. Rodrigues, a member of the same Club, said on Sunday the deceased was slapping his (witness's) face when Rodrigues asked him why he did so. Thereupon the deceased asked Rodrigues if he wished it done to him also. Nothing further occurred then. On Monday evening, witness came to the Club with Rodrigues when the deceased was there. Witness was going out of the room in which he had his food when he saw Rodrigues strike the deceased with the weight produced in the Court. The deceased fell on the floor and witness raised an alarm. He did not see the deceased struck again.

Caitan Gonsalves, a butler, said he was also a member of the Club. On Monday night witness saw the deceased catch Rodrigues by his upper arm, and deceased was speaking. He could not hear what the deceased said. Rodrigues pushed him aside and walked to his box, and the deceased followed him. Rodrigues then took up the weight and struck the deceased on the head. The deceased fell and witness raised an alarm and the suspected man was arrested.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Arthur Powell, stated he found a lacerated wound on the left side of the forehead and a bruise on the left cheek. There was haemorrhage on the surface of the brain, and death was due to those injuries. The injuries might have been caused by a blow from the weight produced. There was smell of liquor from the contents of the stomach.

The jury returned a verdict of death from compression of brain by haemorrhage resulting from a blow on the head with a leaden weight inflicted by the suspected man Francis Rodrigues.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 19th June, 1919.

RESURGAM.

"What, again, is to be thought of a Government system, if it stands in need of administrators who, to preserve its safety, must flagrantly defy the principles laid down by their masters? There is only one answer—that a system of Government, which has reached a stage, where it must rely for its safety on internments without trial and suppression of speech and writing, is bankrupt, and stands in need of radical reform. The only remedy is to confer on the people of this country that liberty and control over their own affairs, which British statesmen have declared to be the right of every People: for which right they are waging the most stupendous War known to history. It rests with the men and women of India whether that issue is brought home to the people of England. We have no misgivings, despite temporary checks, of the ultimate outcome."

B. G. HORNIMAN
In "New India," June 21, 1917.

To-day the "Bombay Chronicle" makes its appearance as a "free" organ of public opinion after a suspension of its issue for thirty-four days and its publication under censorship for eighteen days. Even before the order of pre-censorship was imposed on the "Chronicle" press, events had begun to occur which have added to the history of India a chapter more momentous and tragic than any since the days of the Mutiny. But it was during the period the "Chronicle" remained under censorship that the bulk of that chapter was written. To every patriotic Indian—and we have reason to believe to every right-minded Englishman—this period has been one of trial and travail and the bitter memory of it will linger long after right and justice are vindicated, as, we trust, they will soon be vindicated. A supreme duty faces the country at the moment. It is to see that no efforts are spared to secure the immediate vindication of right and justice.

Having regard to that supreme duty, we do not think it necessary to dwell on our own misfortune except to point out that the treatment meted out to Mr. Horniman and the "Chronicle" has been as undeserved and unwarranted as it has been overwhelmingly drastic and oppressive—and to emphasise its bearing on the need of the country. Mr. Horniman's deportation has been universally condemned by Indian public opinion as a most arbitrary exercise of executive authority. Equally clearly has the country demonstrated how great is the debt which it owes to the services ably and fearlessly rendered to its cause by Mr. Horniman. Mr. B. J. Padshah vividly and adequately characterises the wrong and futility of the action of the Government, when he says that "the deportation, without a demonstrated sufficiency of reasons, of such a leader of journalism whom the Governor could have put into the service of causes which the Governor is said to have at heart, may prove to be a measure which others besides the Governor might yet live to regret." The country has demanded the cancellation of the order of deportation, and especially after Mr. Jinnah's reply to the statements made by Mr. Montagu in the Commons, indicating the grounds for the deportation, there is now no justification for the continuance of the order. As for the "Chronicle," the avalanche of orders against it has been overwhelming. To use Mr. Arundale's expressive phraseology, it has been made to exchange the fire for the frying-pan.

The misfortune which has befallen Mr. Horniman and the "Chronicle" brings into relief a constitutional issue which must be immediately brought home to the British democracy for satisfactory solution before any reforms, however liberal and beneficial in conception, prove to be so in reality. That constitutional issue is that Government in this country must immediately be placed on its right basis—as in every civilized country—by substituting popular will for executive fiat. The Press Act and other laws which leave the fundamental rights and liberties of the people at the mercy of an irresponsible executive must at once be repealed. More, the rights and liberties of the Indian people as British citizens must be secured to them by the Statute, which will embody the constitutional reforms that are promised. To the securing of that end as well as of justice to all who have suffered as a result of arbitrary executive action during the tragic days that have passed and are passing, the thoughts and energies of all patriotic Indians must now fully be directed.

THE UNHAPPY PUNJAB.

The sentences which are being awarded against the accused tried by the Martial Law Tribunal in the Punjab send a thrill of horror through thousands of Indian hearts. Sentences of death against two lawyers and transportation for life with forfeiture of property against eight is the latest from Gujranwala. It may be that the sentences are justified, but the nation knows the sentences, but nothing of the evidence before the court. It is unthinkable that what are practically summary trials, carrying finality, should admit of sentences of death. A death penalty is always a risky thing. Hundreds of cases are known to have been revised and judgments of lower courts reversed by higher courts. The same kind and quantity of evidence entitles a judge to pronounce a death sentence, if he has the power, as the kind and quantity required for other cases. There is no warrant of infallibility attached to a judgment carrying a sentence of death. Assuminng, as is quite possible, that remissions take place in the future, near or distant, in the sentences of imprisonment or transportation, on the strength of new facts being brought to light, who will bring the dead back to life if they are henceforth found to be guiltless? It is on such grounds that many of the best English minds oppose the death penalty in any case whatsoever. How much stronger does the case become when the terrible sentence is pronounced by a court, armed with summary powers, trying cases in an atmosphere surcharged with suspicion and distrust? If these sentences are carried out without satisfying the public mind as to their justness, they will leave behind a sense of soreness which will be difficult to heal. We do hope the Imperial Government will prevent such a catastrophe.

What need do these sentences signify? Clearly the appointment without delay of a committee of inquiry, that shall be composed of men trusted by the nation, having the ability to go into intricacies of law and armed with the authority to examine and revise the sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunal. All sentences should be stayed pending the report of such a committee. If this very necessary and wise precaution is taken by the Government, it would be a simple act of justice that would go a great way to ease public feeling. The Poet of Asia, the winner of the Nobel Prize, has but voiced, in dignified language, the pent-up feeling of millions of his countrymen. No Government can afford to treat warnings such as the Poet's with a light heart. We read a great deal in the Anglo-Indian Press about the awful deeds of the mob. No one detests more than we do the murders, arson and loot. But have not the people paid a heavy price for the madness of the mob? We do not know how many died of bombs from aeroplanes, from rifle fire, and how many more, both innocent and guilty, were wounded. Surely most exemplary punishment has been inflicted upon the offending villages. We hold that in the circumstances trials should have been held with all the decorum and dignity that should attach to judicial proceedings, in which, in theory at least, punishments are inflicted out of no other spirit but that of satisfying the ends of justice. Lastly, who knows to what extent the Punjab Government was responsible for provoking the mob? That there was provocation is patent enought even from what little the public has been permitted to know of the events in the Punjab. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speeches afford some indication of the trouble that he was creating. The degree of provocation is a material ingredient for coming to a just decision about the conduct of the mob. Nothing but a strong and impartial committee of inquiry with ample powers can unravel the Punjab tangle.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Andrews' Appeal.

The fact that such a dispassionate and cool-minded man as Mr. Andrews has been constrained to use severe expressions, which he very rarely does, in regard to the sentences in the Punjab and especially the cruel injustice that has been done to Babu Kalinath Roy is a measure of the intensity of public feeling in the country. To try to dissect Col. Irwine's judgment in the "Tribune" case amounts to something like flogging a dead horse. It has been already torn into shreds by no less an authority than Mr. Gandhi who took the signal step of reproducing in "Young India" all the offending articles in the "Tribune" to convince the public that they are a model of balanced and responsible journalism, and that in convicting Mr. Kalinath Roy on those articles, a wrong has been done to him and to the country at large. That such a conviction should have been allowed to stand, and that all appeals for mercy—where the case is not one of mercy but clearly of justice—should have been lost on the authorities, demonstrates the perversity in which the authorities in the Punjab still persist. During the last few days we have had more news about Mr. Kalinath Roy. The reply addressed to his pleader by the Chief Secretary to Government has been published, as also a communique saying that the Government have been pleased to order the jail authorities to put Mr. Roy on Bengali food and to give him work suitable to his antecedents.

Duty of Public.

From this it appears that Government have remained unaffected by public opinion. Mr. Gandhi has suggested that all Lawyers' Associations, all Editors and publicists should send memorials to the Viceroy praying for his release. If these prayers fall on irresponsive ears, there will be no course left open but that of appeal to the Privy Council, suggested by Mr. Andrews. He appears to have consulted some eminent lawyers and he trusts that an appeal would be successful. He has, therefore, in association with Dr. P. C. Ray, Babu Ashwini Kumar Dutt and others, formed a committee to collect funds for the appeal. Though we are not quite sanguine that the appeal would be successful, it is but proper that a case of such glaring injustice should be laid before the highest Tribunal of Appeal in the British Empire. We need not add, therefore, that the least that should be done by the public in this behalf is to contribute what they can towards the fund for the appeal.

German-fed Revolutionary Party.

We do not know how far we may credit Reuter's summary of Mrs. Besant's statements to an interviewer in England, but if there is truth or substance in the report, we are constrained to say that Mrs. Besant owes a clear duty to India to reveal all the data on which she has based her statement about the existence of a revolution party in India, and its being supported with German money. "Revolution," "open rebellion," and similar words are being used nowa-days with such reckless looseness by the Anglo-Indian Press which largely draws upon the dictionary of criminal terms invented *ad hoc* by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his henchmen in the Punjab, that any person with the slightest sense of responsibility must think twice before he uses these words. The duty to think a hundred times lies on Mrs. Besant in view of the responsible position in public life she holds. She need not be reminded that the very statements she is reported to have made in England constitute some of the findings of the Rowlatt Committee which she did not accept when she began her agitation against the Rowlatt Bills. It is a very serious position to take now to say that a revolutionary party actually exists in India, and much more serious to say that it is Germany that feeds it. As "Young India" pointed remarks: "Just as one swallow does not make summer, one revolutionary or even half a dozen do not make a party. It is too dignified a name to give to a scattered body of men having revolutionary designs." Mrs. Besant must either substantiates her statements with indisputable facts or disclaim having made them at all.

The Root Cause.

The need for closer friendship and co-operation between Indians and Englishmen cannot be overemphasised. Never has it been more keenly felt by all, who have the lasting interests of the country at heart, than at the present moment. Lord Sinha emphasising the need has declared that there are faults on both sides, the Indians suffering from mistrust and suspicion and the English from racial antipathy. That there is considerable truth in Lord Sinha's observation, cannot be gainsaid. But Lord Sinha has failed adequately to emphasise, if he has not ignored, the root cause, namely, the position of privilege in which the Englishman finds himself in this country. And privilege, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. Until the privilege remains, no satisfactory solution of the problem is, human nature being what it is, possible.

A Powerful Protest.

From across the seas, Lala Lajpatrai has raised his powerful voice of protest against the attempts that are being made, in the name of Hindu Dharma, to wreck the Hon. Mr. Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill. The protest, coming from one so well-known for his patriotism and disinterestedness—one who can claim to have laboured for nearly three decades to uplift the Hindu community and to have carefully studied the progress of communities in different parts of the world,—carries a weight of its own. There is no stauncher Hindu, believing in Hinduism's glorious past and equally confident of its future, than the Punjab leader. He is emphatic that the Shastras made ample provision for the legal recognition of marriages between sub-castes. There are innumerable references to inter-caste marriages in the Epics and the Puranas, not to speak of medieval literature. Moreover, as Lala Lajpatrai says, if we compare the customs of one period with those of another, and of one province with those of another province, the process of change that has been going on for centuries becomes clearly evident. Hindu society has not been so hidebound through all these centuries, as some of the votaries of Hinduism make out—and the talk of safeguarding Varnashrama Dharma from the effects of Mr. Patel's Bill is meaningless, for the simple reason that nowhere at present is the Varnashrama system, defined in the Shastras and in the manifestos of the Durbhanga party, found to prevail in the country. It has also to be remembered that political progress would be impossible without corresponding social progress; and those who retard the latter abet the enemies of India's political advance.

An Undesirable Step.

It is surprising as well as regrettable that so experienced an educationist as Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee should have countenanced the proposal to raise the examination fees of the Calcutta University all round. From the speeches of Sir Ashutosh and other members of the Senate, who voted for the proposal, it is apparent that this drastic step has been taken with the sole view of propping up the finances of the University, which are stated to be far from satisfactory. Sir Ashutosh contends that the work of the University has of late increased exceedingly and if that work is to be carried on in future with moderate success money must be forthcoming. If, however, the object is merely to replenish the exchequer, there are surely other ways of raising funds than by penalising a large section of the student class. The comparative poverty of the average Indian student, is beyond question. Moreover he has, at present, very few facilities provided for him either by the State or by the society to acquire a knowledge of technical subjects for purposes of a career. So a University diploma is his only passport to a decent livelihood. Should then the value of the diploma be so raised as to be beyond his reach? As Sir P. C. Roy pointed out, the way to improve the financial condition of the University was not by taxing poor students but by finding some munificent benefactors like the late Sir T. Palit and Sir Rash Behari Ghose. The public outside Bengal may well repeat Sir P. C. Roy's question whether such philanthropists have become extinct in Bengal.

What Is Constitutional Agitation?

INTIMIDATING EDUCATED CLASSES.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in "Young India":—

Among the acts of repression and coercion recently practised in the Punjab under the cover of Martial Law, none have been more significant and ominous than the deliberate attempts which have been made to discipline and intimidate into obedience the educated classes, and to get them, by all kinds of means, to adopt the Government view of the Rowlatt Act as their own. This may be seen in the public punishment and disgrace of over a thousand University Students in Lahore, by the direct orders of the Officer in charge of the Martial Law proceedings,—Colonel Frank Johnson. The rest of the students were supposed, by this process of public punishment, to have been overawed into submission, and then in the Martial Law proclamations it was announced that they had been mercifully dealt with and that a satisfactory change in their behaviour had been noticed. The intention behind all this is clear. It should be noticed that it is combined with a simultaneous mental disciplining with regard to the unconstitutionality of the Rowlatt Act and that viva voce examinations were to be held on the Act and its meaning, at which all students were to come forward and be examined.

The second feature of the Martial Law proceedings, which tells in the same direction, has been the arrest of a large number of barristers and municipal workers who had spoken out boldly and manfully concerning the Rowlatt Act. This opposition to the Act is made out by the Government prosecution to be a 'conspiracy' aiming at nothing less than a Revolution. In the prosecution charge brought against Mr. Harkishanlal, it appears that this is the head and front of his offending. Mr. Gandhi is a leading 'conspirator,' Messrs. Kitchlew and Satyapal are 'conspirators,' the day of humiliation, called for by Mr. Gandhi, is a part of a 'conspiracy,' which was to lead to open revolution. It is difficult, of course, to be quite certain of details from the telegraphic summary of the Government prosecution charge (which Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent to the Secretary of State and communicated to the Press), but the general outline, which I have sketched above, seems unmistakeable, and it reveals a bewildering psychology in the attitude of the Punjab authorities towards present day politics. A letter, which has recently come to me from Amritsar, corroborates what I have written. One of the Indian gentlemen at Amritsar who have been arrested, writes to ask me the question, (for use in his own defence) whether I regard constitutional agitation against the Rowlatt Act as 'illegal and criminal'!

But the field of educated thought that has been most mercilessly shelled by the heavy guns of Martial Law authorities is that of the Press. Every Indian newspaper of importance in the Punjab has been closed down at least for a time. Even a definitely and pronouncedly moderate paper, like the "Tribune," has been punished by the imposition, with hard labour, of its Editor. Mr. Kalinath Roy who has been known for many years past to be one of the truest and most sober-minded journalists on the staff of any Indian newspaper is now suffering a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. I have gone through again and again the articles specified in the prosecution charges, and I cannot understand how any judge, who had a general acquaintance with Indian newspaper editorials and editorial comments could possibly condemn him for articles such as the prosecution has brought forward. But here again the fact stands out quite clearly, that one of the chief causes of Government displeasure was Mr. Kalinath Roy's pronounced and determined opposition to the Rowlatt Act itself. Intimidation by Court Martial is not, however, the only method that has been used at this juncture. Persuasion has been added to compulsion. It has been suggested that there is no need to disband the various War Publicity Boards. They can be used for circulating Government information about the perfectly harmless character of the Rowlatt Act! Already, I believe it is true that aeroplanes have been used in the Punjab to scatter literature of this character on the heads of unoffending villagers! To me personally there is something that denotes a lowering of its own dignity on the part of Government in all this. And human nature is so constituted that it becomes profoundly suspicious of any coaxing, when attempted by anyone who holds a big stick behind his back, ready to use it if the coaxing fails.

The educated people of India may be fairly certain that the same pressure will be brought to bear in other Provinces besides the Punjab,—not of course, in their case under Martial Law regulations, but none the less, pressure of some kind will be soon evident, and they must be prepared to resist it. They should claim also, from Government that those actions in the Punjab, taken under Martial Law, should come up for revision. Lastly, a clear understanding should be reached as to what is constitutional agitation.

TRIBUTES TO MR. HORNIMAN

A FEARLESS FIGHTER IN INDIA'S CAUSE.

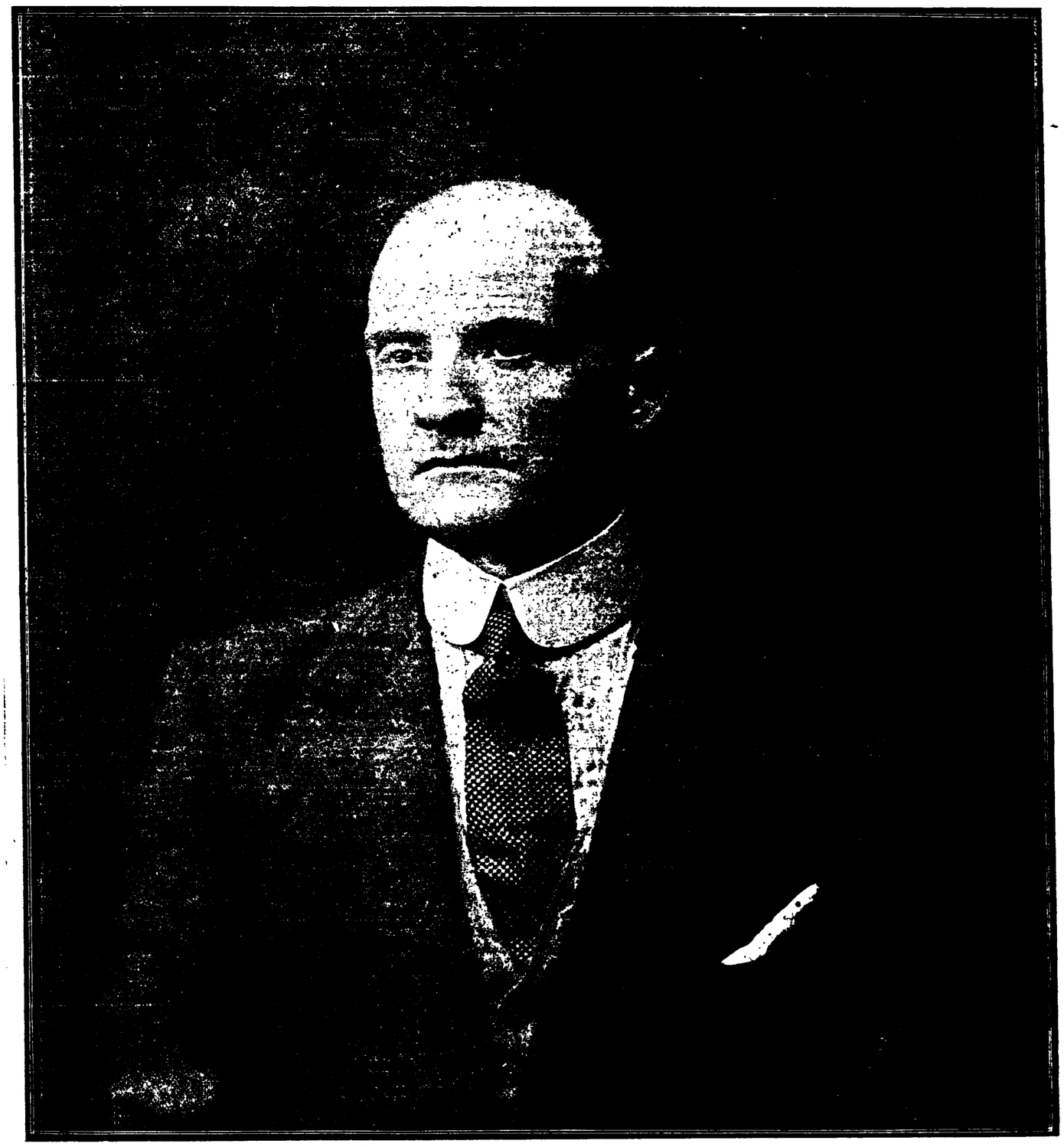

Photo by Devare & Co.

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN.

MR. GANDHI'S TRIBUTE.

Of Mr. Horniman, I can say that the more I knew him the more I loved him. Few Englishmen have served journalism and through that gift, India, with such fearlessness and strength of conviction as Mr. Horniman, and this I am able to say, although I often disapproved of his strong language and invective of which he was a master.

M. K. GANDHI.

A FRIEND'S APPRECIATION.

You ask me to send you an appreciative note about Horniman, you might as well have asked David to write about Abraham. Six years ago, when I first met Horniman under the porch of the Excelsior, I felt drawn towards him as the magnet draws a needle, and is there a man who will dare assert that this attraction has been anything but the most beautiful? To know him was indeed a privilege, but to have enjoyed his friendship and confidence was an education that the best among us may aspire for. I write as a friend: the publicists have written all that could be written about him. As a friend I am anxious that the world should know that those who are most forward in maligning and slandering him do not know that Horniman,—a total abstainer, a vegetarian,—did not spend more than a quarter of his income on himself. Since his deportation, the people who have been to me, whom he secretly helped—widows, students, invalids, cripples, disappointed and poor men, not to mention his servants—to inquire after him, are a legion.

There is just one other matter which appealed to me particularly. Being a guildsman myself, I loved the manner in which he maintained the autonomy of his profession. I remember the day when he wrote a letter to one of our Magistrates who had attempted to "revise" the notes of his reporter and the Magistrate sulked and simmered under the lash as he had perhaps never done before. I can recall Horniman's words about this matter to a legal friend, who had suggested that the incident should be brought to the notice of the Chief Justice. "What," he said, "I should write to the Chief Justice? What do you think I am sitting here for, to submit my reporter's "copies" to the magistrates? Let them do the work that they are paid to do and not interfere with others, but if they do, let them be prepared to hear from me direct what I have to say."—Bande Mataram.

M. K. AZAD.

"HAMLET WITHOUT THE TITLE-ROLE."

Late last evening I received a hurried summons from the Editor, inviting me to send a few lines in appreciation of Horniman's services as a journalist and publicist. I willingly hasten to respond to the call. It is at once a pleasure, a privilege, and an obligation to do so, for which I feel grateful to the Editor.

The severance of Horniman with the "Chronicle" means a state of widowed existence for the journal he had taken as his spouse ever since its birth. Without meaning the least offence to its present staff, I venture to say that the publication of the "Chronicle" without Horniman has been, and will be, for some time to come, like playing "Hamlet" without the title-role. The two had become so thoroughly identified with each other that it was not possible to think of one without the other. Editors will come and go, but while there is a particle of gratitude left in Indians, his memory will always remain green with us. The "Chronicle" itself, as in the case of its illustrious founder, will be for him a memorial more eloquent than bronze or marble.

As a casual contributor to the columns of the "Chronicle", I had many opportunities of meeting Horniman in private and, despite his taciturnity, two traits in his private character never failed to strike me—his transparent sincerity and the kindliness of his heart. Though endowed with the strength of a lion in public polemics, in private life he was as gentle as a sucking dove. Our meetings, short as they were, were always interrupted by some mendicant, applicant or another. Needless to say, no deserving person went out disappointed, provided the applicant stood the test of his cross-questionings. On one occasion I humourously remarked that that kind of cross-examination was rather inconsistent with what I had heard of his gullibility in such cases. He quietly retorted "Surti, you have no idea, of those that come seeking here for a job or any other favour, how many are hustled up the stair-case of this office by the C. I. D. people." Though never burdened with superfluous cash, his purse was always open for the poor and the needy. Concerned as I am to-day with Horniman's career as a journalist and publicist, I refrain from enlarging upon his private virtues, and foibles as well.

As a journalist Horniman accomplished within the short space of six years what no other journalist had been able to achieve within sixty. Our real political education began with him. Thanks to the lessons he has inculcated in his co-workers, it is not going to end also with him. He set forth unto himself a standard of honest and independent journalism which succeeded in infusing a new spirit all over India. Hitherto even the so-called "rabid" journalists spoke with but bated breath. Horniman's advent to the Editorial chair of the "Chronicle" electrified, as it were, the journalistic atmosphere throughout the whole country. He was no respector of persons and maintained a uniform standard of public criticism for high and low, for rich and poor, for friend and foe alike. The man with a real grievance had no stouter champion than him and, once satisfied of the justice of his cause, he threw his whole heart into the case and fought with a vigour and fascination all his own. He did not hesitate to use the self-same vigour in exposing the sham and humbugs of our public life. His hard hits worked his ruin. Not those "soft bullets."

Boribunder and Dalal Street will probably go into mourning to-day over the revival of the "Chronicle" free and unfettered from the trammels of the Censor, but Horniman indirectly did not a little to improve the tone and manners of his Anglo-Indian contemporaries, as may be shown on some future occasion. Horniman was a foeman worthy of their steel and yet how "brave" their attacks on him after he left these shores!

Poor in purse, Horniman was rich in his independence. The story of his temporary resignation from the "Chronicle," is too well known to need re-capitulation. He preferred resignation and consequent loss of his income to any bargains about the policy of his paper. The sacrifice of a principle, however partial, was never with him the culmination of a compromise. As a journalist Horniman proved true to the founder of the "Chronicle," who was mainly responsible for his appointment as Editor, to his employers, to the public and to the country of his domicile, which he loved with a fondness only surpassed by the love he bore to his own country. On the evening of the day he was deported, a friend, who was not overmuch in love with his politics, recounted to me several of what he considered his failings and ended with the remark: "But this I will admit, he has been true to his salt and has well earned every rupee he got from the 'Chronicle.'"

As a publicist, Horniman's performances were characterised with the same spirit of independence and fearlessness which marked his career as a journalist. He was not content merely to indite articles for his newspaper. His free services as a public citizen were even greater than his paid services as an Editor. Once he espoused a cause he was incessant in its advocacy, both in print and on platform, and his masterly analysis and popular treatment of the subject he tackled seldom failed to carry conviction home to his readers and hearers. Great as he was as a journalist, he would have been still greater as a debating lawyer, as his public utterances can testify. The way he threshed inside out the provisions of the Rowlatt Act would have done credit to any lawyer of eminence. If Government failed to convince the public of the justice of its case, the simple reason was that there was no lawyer on its side to match this mere layman. The services which Horniman rendered as a publicist, though given free to the public, always put him out of pocket. He spent moneys out of his own limited resources to gather information and verify facts. In fact he maintained out of his private earnings a small C. I. Department of his own, which, of course, had to work without the long and all-reaching arm of the Defence of India Act.

Horniman is gone. He may or may not return. But the lesson of his life as a journalist and publicist will always remain with us as a beacon light to guide us to the path which will surely lead us to the destined goal.

DHUNJIBHOY JEHANGIR SURTI.

HIS PASSION FOR HUMANITY.

I knew Mr. Horniman slightly when he was on the "Statesman" at Calcutta, and what I knew of him I liked—except that he avowed himself a Tory; and Toryism is not my favourite dish. But he was a vegetarian, and he showed large human sympathies which were a promise of his later career on the "Chronicle." I have not had the opportunity of reading any of his articles in the paper for which he made the big name it now commands, and since April 1914, I have spent the bulk of my days outside India. But a friend who has good judgment considers that Mr. Horniman has in him the making of the highest orator, and that he was already easily the first orator in India. His points were direct, but their incisiveness was never due to intemperate invective. He used his great gifts for the promotion of great human causes which abound in India as well as in Europe and America. As chairman of the Postal Union, as the champion of the strike of Millhands, I understand that he exhibited a certain large passion for humanity and yet skill in leadership which do not make the most conspicuous combination of qualities in our country. The problems of hours of work, of housing, of the well-being of workmen as the primary aim of Industry—stare Industrial India in the face as they have stared the whole world as post-war problems. We, who share Mr. Horniman's creed, will miss his flair for practical solutions, and will miss the passion which so often quickened prosperity out of comfortable sloth, and will miss the lead which would have shamed cowardly submission to interested opposition. Their deportation, without a demonstrated sufficiency of reasons, of such a leader of journalism whom the Governor could have put into the service of causes which the Governor is said to have at heart, may prove to be a measure which others, besides the Governor, might yet live to regret. The middle class circle of admirers round Mr. Horniman, were a mere accidental group, his heart was for and in the working class—the backbone of every community, of even Indian communities.

I do not care to deny that other things have been said of Mr. Horniman besides those I have set down on hearsay; those other things may be true. Let those who feel the impulse say them. For me, in the midst of disappointments with the unquickened pulse of middle class enterpreneurs, in the presence of human problems, for me Mr. Horniman is a Lost Leader, lost not on account of inner lapses, but on account of the incurable jealousy by authority of free speech.

B. J. PADSHAH.

"A SINCERE FRIEND OF INDIA."

It is with great pleasure that I learnt this morning the good news that the Bombay Government has removed the pre-censorship of the "Chronicle." As I am one of those who believe that healthy criticism and fearless expression of honest opinion are absolutely necessary in any civilized and progressive country, I, as one of the readers of the "Chronicle," and a member of the public, though a non-Indian, thank the Government for this. Though the "Chronicle" will now appear as a free organ of public opinion, we shall miss the able and powerful pen of Mr. B. G. Horniman, its late editor. To my mind, he was too fearless and honest not to meet with check in this country. By his deportation India has lost a sincere friend in him. Few Englishmen have sympathised with the Indians as he did. I have elsewhere shown that for their sake and the sake of India he suffered much here. He was calumniated, abused, hated, despised, and considered a renegade and worse, because his countrymen would have it that an Englishman has no business to come to India to encourage the "natives", as he did. He did not mind all the indignities and humiliation he was made to suffer, he continued in his path and never swerved from what he considered his duties.

As a journalist here he only believed what he thought was just, fair and equitable. He hated hypocrisy and sham. He tried his best to rescue journalism in this country from the servile and mendacious and sycophantic policy which many of them have thought fit to adopt in order to get on. He would have succeeded beyond all doubt, as the "Chronicle" had already become a household word here for all that was honest, sincere and fearless.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

LORD R. CECIL ON ADMISSION OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. June, 18.

At the League of Nations demonstration in Albert Hall to-day, Lord Robert Cecil said that the League was not intended to be a finished product. He hoped that when experience revealed practical deffects, changes would be unhesitatingly made. The League had not made the frontiers unalterable but the required alterations must be made by discussion not force.

Lord Robert Cecil refuted the objection that the League diminished national sovereignty and asked who had ever heard of men entering into partnership yet claiming complete freedom of action in partnership affairs. He agreed that Germany must be included, but we were entitled to require that she should undergo a certain novitiate, proving that she had finished with the past. He saw no reason why the novitiate should exceed a few months. The League must be a fundamental principle of British policy and the treaty must be judged by its principles.

FULL PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

Reuter learns that the full Peace Treaty will be published on June 18th or 19th or as early as possible after that.

The Council of Four begin consideration of the Austrian note and drafting a reply on June 17th. They will also interview the Turkish representatives on that date.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

HOLLAND'S INABILITY TO ACQUIESCE TO ALLIES' REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

PARIS.—The Dutch Government has announced its inability to acquiesce in the Allies' request that Holland should cooperate in the blockade of Germany in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

DECLARED TO BE "ABSOLTELY IMPOSSIBLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

VIENNA.—The Peace Treaty protest demonstrations continue throughout German-Austria. Particular objection is raised regards the disposal of Tyrol.

At a special session of protest in the lower house of the Austrian Lantag, the speakers declared that the peace terms were absolutely impossible and that the Allies would have to mitigate the conditions.

U. S. SENATE AND PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

WASHINGTON.—A conference of Democratic Senators decided to endeavour to prevent a vote on Senator Knox's resolution to separate the League of Nations' Covenant and the Peace Treaty.

INDIAN GAOLS COMMITTEE.

ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. June, 18.

The Indian Gaols Committee has arrived in England and to-day watched the proceedings at the Children's Court attached to the London Police Court. The intinerary includes a tour through England, Scotland, America and Japan.

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ ARRESTED IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

Countess Markievicz has been arrested in Dublin.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Labour Minister has invited the cotton employers and operatives to meet him in London.

Dr. Nair has arrived in London.

Burma Oil returns show that profits amount to £3,305,000. A dividend of 30 per cent. is announced.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has decided that graduates of medicine and surgery of the Allahabad University may present themselves for fellowship without first becoming members of the College.

Major-Generals N. M. Smyth and H. B. Walker are respectively appointed to the command of the Second London and South Midland Divisions of the New Territorial Force.

The death is announced of Mr. Weedon Grossmith, the well-known actor artist and author.

STRIKE IN PARIS.

SITUATION EASIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

PARIS.—The strike agitation in the Paris district is decreasing and the situation is easier. Early resumption of work is now expected.

The Railwaymen's Federation has repudiated the Extremists' political agitation On the other hand a grave crisis has arisen as regards the miners who have passed a resolution in favour of a general strike on June 16th.

Owing to dissatisfaction concerning the interpretation of the eight-hour day in the Government Bill they have rejected the Minister of Labours' offer to apply it before it is adopted by the Senate.

It is feared that the Inter-Union Trust which is an enlarged form of the English Labour Triple Alliance, will declare a strike in sympathy.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 240 votes to 191 on the proposed interpellation regarding its measures in the event of a coal strike.

RIOTING IN GENOA.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

ROME.—Industrial unrest has led to demonstrations in Genoa. Hundreds of people have been arrested. Banks and business houses are closed. Trams have stopped running.

GERMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ESTHONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

BERLIN.—At yesterday's sitting of the Social Democratic Congress to protest against the Entente's demands, Noske announced that German troops were being withdrawn from Esthonia and Lettland. Two divisions had already been withdrawn from Courland and would be used against the Poles in West Prussia. No German troops were now fighting against the Esthonians and Letts.

JAPAN AND KOLTCHAK GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

PARIS.—The Japanese delegation emphatically denies the American reports that Japan has separately recognised the Koltchak Government.

MAGYAR BOLSHEVISTS.

ADVANCE STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 18.

Reuter learns officially from a Czecho-Slovak source that when the Magyar Bolshevists assumed power they began the most vehement Bolshevist agitation in Slovakia and Transylvania, supplying arms and money to the agents with a view to fomenting revolt.

The Rumanians answered with an incursion beyond the demarcation line. The Czecho-Slovaks however observed the line despite continual attacks by the Magyars.

Subsequently, the Rumanians at the request of the Allies stopped the successful advance which might have resulted in the capture of Budapest and the overthrow of Bolshevism. This enabled the Magyars to concentrate all their forces against the Czechs who had no intention of fighting. The Magyar advance however now appears to be stopped. The attacks revealed nevertheless the dangerous character of Magyar Bolshevists who are feverishly organising great armies. The fact that the Magyars attacked most vehemently in the north-eastern part of Slovakia proved their intention to break through into Ukrainia and join the Russian Bolshevists.

A DUCHESS'S DIVORCE PETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

The Duchess of Westminster has lodged a divorce petition. The Duke is defending.

SMUGGLING OF SOVEREIGNS.

MAHOMEDAN CAUGHT RED-HANDED AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 17.

On the 12th instant the S. S. Tara arrived in the Madras harbour from the Straits when one Rajah Mahomed of Mayavaram with his brother-in-law boarded the vessel and were returning with a bag when the Sub-Inspector of Marine asked for their passports. They replied they were not passengers but had been visiting the ship and showed their quay tickets. The Sub-Inspector then examined the bag and found it contained 1,300 sovereigns and American dollars of the total value of Rs. 20,000. When questioned as to where the sovereigns were obtained from, the man said that his brother who is carrying on business in Singapore had sent the amount through Abbu Bakkur, a passenger. The party was then taken to the Commissioner of Police and released on bail pending further enquiry.

BRITISH VICTORY LOAN.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 18.

The victory loan campaign is being waged vigorously throughout the country. Hoardings are everywhere ablaze with posters. The banks are being decorated. The educational campaign has been inaugurated in the form of speeches by the members of Parliament everywhere. Open air talks on the loan will be included in the educational campaign now proceeding in the army.

As an indication of the popularity of the loan among all classes the publication of the prospectus was a signal for the bombardment of banks by the city firms, while the Post Office through which applications for small allotments will be made is already receiving an extraordinary number of applications. The prospectus is cordially welcomed on the Stock Exchange and although the prices of some securities fell slightly in the face of attractive aspects of the new loan it was generally considered that the funding operation of the new loan would eventually have a favourable effect on other securities.

In view of the free spending by Government during the war great satisfaction is expressed that apart from the amount required to meet the estimated deficit for the current year proceeds of the new loan will be entirely devoted to the liquidation of other forms of debt.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

A NEW ATTEMPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. June, 18.

ST. JOHNS.—The Vickers-Rolls-Royce machine piloted by Captain Alcock and navigated by Lieut. Brown began the trans-Atlantic flight at 4-13 Greenwich time to-day.

MR. ARUNDALE'S WELCOME

We have received the following telegram from Mr. Arundale, Editor, "New India":—

Heartiest congratulations. You have so long been in the fire that the frying-pan will prove quite a change, but do not forget that in the midst of newspaper life we are in newspaper death.

SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA

FRENCH ORDER OF HALF A MILLION TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

PARIS.—The American Shipping Board has informed the French Government of its readiness to sanction the placing of an order of half a million tons of shipping with the transfer flag on behalf of the French Government and shipowners. Negotiations are proceeding to release 200,000 tons of steamers which last year the United States requisitioned ten months after the French had placed orders.

INTERNATIONAL AERIAL CONVENTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

PARIS.—The drafting of the International Convention for aerial navigation is now completed.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS FROM RED ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 18.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Petrograd states that the Commander-in-Chief and Trotsky are adopting drastic measures to cope with wholesale desertions from the Red Army.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 18.

Australians beat the Lancs by an innings and 157 runs.

Oxford University v. M. C. C. Drawn.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 63 runs.

Derbyshire beat Northants by nine wickets.

Hampshire beat Surrey by six wickets.

Essex beat Sussex by six wickets.

Leicester beat Gloucester by four wickets.

SWADESHI KAPAD BHANDAR.

OPENING CEREMONY.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL.

The opening ceremony of the "Shoodh Swadeshi Kapad Bhandar" (Purely Indigenous Cloth Store) was opened on Wednesday evening at the Morarji Goculdas Cloth Market, Cavell, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Gandhi.

The meeting which was largely attended was held in the *chowk* of the market. Mr. Gandhi on arrival received an ovation, and great enthusiasm prevailed all throughout the proceedings.

Mr. Narandas Parshotam, in opening the proceedings, said that the necessity of opening the present Store arose from the fact that there had been promulgated two Swadeshi vow, viz., firstly "The Pure Swadeshi Vow," and secondly "the Mixed Swadeshi Vow." Those who had taken the first Vow, which enjoined the use of pure-Swadeshi goods only, found considerable difficulty in obtaining such goods from the Swadeshi Stores now in existence. Hence the need of a Store, which put on sale purely indigenous goods, was felt. Mr. Gandhi was approached in the matter who concurred with their views of starting this Store, where only goods which were made of Indian cotton yarn and woven by Indian labour, would be sold. (He Mr. Gandhi) urged the necessity of opening it earlier. It was then arranged to start a Store where only 5% was added to the cost price of the goods so that the buyers might thus, by eliminating the middleman's profit, get them at the cheapest rates. It would enable the poor people to get good cloth at cheap rates. Hence the present Store was proposed to be opened, and it gave him great pleasure that it was to be opened that evening at the hands of Mr. Gandhi and he hoped that those who had not yet taken the Swadeshi Vow might take it now to the lasting benefit of the country.

OBJECT OF THE STORE.

Mr. Gandhi, addressing the meeting, said that the object in view of starting this Store was not to make money, but to turn out the goods, which were badly wanted for the country's use, at the lowest prices. The Store which was to be opened that evening deserved the warmest support of all well-wishers of the country, and he hoped such stores might later on be opened not only in the Bombay Presidency but throughout India.

LETTER FROM MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Gandhi then read out a letter which Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had sent him the previous day, in which he (Mr. Jamnadas) had expressed his fullest sympathy with the object of the movement, and had expressed regret at his inability to attend the meeting on Wednesday evening owing to his sudden departure to Poona on urgent business on Tuesday night.

NEED OF SWADESHISM.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said that the Swadeshi cult was absolutely necessary for their living. No nation could ever rise which did not go in for Swadeshism. The greatest proof that their country needed Swadeshism was evidenced in the fact that India was miserably poor. If Indians could not take the Swadeshi Vow in its entirety, they must rest content with even a little. If they could not take, the pledge for all things Swadeshi, at least they could take the vow for the most necessary things, such as cloth.

At present India produced indigenous cloth only to the extent of one-fourth of its requirements, so there was the necessity of a greater outturn of Swadeshi goods. Only when the country was able to produce cloth made of Indian yarn and woven by Indian hands, so long would they be unable to fulfil the Swadeshi vow. He therefore urged those who had money and the knowledge of turning out Swadeshi cloth, to impart the knowledge of producing such goods to their brethren. In olden days they had their Indian looms which turned out durable goods at minimum expense. He was glad to advise them that in the Punjab, at present, thousands of ladies even of high families, were taking pride in spinning the yarn at their homes. If they began to spin yarn, they could turn out Swadeshi goods swiftly. In India 56,00,000 Sadhus were living on alms, and if they could be induced to do the spinning work, the country could be immediately benefited.

A COMPARISON

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said that it was an erroneous idea that Swadeshi cloth was inferior to foreign cloth. He showed to the audience three webs of cloth, the weights of which were as under:—

Indian-made piece weighing 9lbs. sold at Rs. 16.

English-made piece weighing 8½lbs. sold at Rs. 16.

English-made piece weighing 8½lbs. sold at Rs. 16-8.

These webs when washed were reduced to 7½, 6½, and 5lbs respectively. That showed that shrinkage in the Swadeshi cloth was only a pound and a half, whereas in the English piece, it was two pounds. This Indian cloth was cheaper and also durable.

A THIRD VOW.

Mahatma Gandhi then said that he had prepared after some discussion he had with Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar and others, a third vow, which allowed those who took it to dispose of the foreign goods such as costly saris, etc., in their possession, gradually, and not to wear them on the occasions of religious ceremonies.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S EXHORTATIONS

Concluding Mahatma Gandhi exhorted the audience to be industrious, and honest. He was pained to find speculation in shares rife among the public of Bombay. So long as speculation was rampant in Bombay, the hub of India, the spread of Swadeshism, was impossible. Japan had attained its present enviable position because its rich men used their wealth and influence in devising means for the uplift of the masses. If they were guided in their actions by the love of the country he was confident that in a few years they would be fortunate to achieve most excellent results. He then went to the Store in the market and declared it open.

Mr. Vithaldas Jairajani also dwelt on the necessity of such Stores. From his experience he could say that such Stores would prove to be very popular. What was wanted was their love for their country's cause and he was confident of the success of such stores. He heartily proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi was garlanded, and the meeting then dispersed.

[illegible] SITUATION.

VERDICT OF SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 6.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Public Meeting held at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 5th instant to be sent to the different deputations in England.

(1) This Public Meeting fully endorse the views and suggestions contained in the memorandum on the present situation submitted by the All-India Congress Committee to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India.

(2) This Public Meeting record their conviction that the necessity for the promulgation of Martial Law has not been established and that all trials and convictions of persons by Martial Law Commissions are therefore illegal and unjust and request the various deputations to urge upon the Government to withdraw all Martial Law Ordinances and to direct that all the orders of conviction and sentences passed by Martial Law Commissions be quashed and the persons so convicted and sentenced be either set at liberty or tried according to law by the Ordinary Courts and to appoint Parliamentary Committe to investigate the causes of the present discontent in the Punjab and to conduct an enquiry into Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime in the Punjab with special reference to the methods of recruitments for the Indian Army and the Labour Corps, the promulgation of the Martial Law and excessive and unlawful use of force by the authorities, and also to enquire into the recent occurrences in Delhi and to repeal the Rowlatt Legislation.

(3) This Public Meeting takes objection to and condemns the public speech of Mr. Lawrence the ex-Commissioner in Sind, in which he calls the legitimate constitutional agitation for the repeal of Rowlatt Legislation as plots and indicts the Satyagrahis as plotters waiting for a suitable season to disturb the public tranquility and to give over the city of Karachi and the Province of Sind to Riot and Bloodshed.

This Public Meeting is fully convinced that this is a gross misrepresentation of facts and a libel on the fair name of Sind and that the policy now pursued in Sind is one of stifling political aspirations and of governing by emergency legislation wholly at variance with British traditions and request the deputations in England and the leaders of the public opinion in India to urge on the Government of India to make Mr Lawrence withdraw these words and to bring pressure upon the present Local Government in Sind to withdraw repression in Sind and the prosecutions launched against law-abiding public men of Sind who were carrying on a perfectly constitutional Satyagraha agitation for the repeal of the Rowlatt Legislation.

This Public Meeting requests the various deputations to work in harmony and to make the maximum demands for constitutional reforms such as will harmonies with the Congress-League Scheme and satisfy the legitimate political aspirations of Indians.

"PATRIKA" SECURITY.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE FORFEITURE ADMITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice, counsel on behalf of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Ltd. presented a petition under section 17 of the Indian Press Act to set aside the order of forfeiture of the security of five thousand rupees deposited by the Press made by the Bengal Government on 15th April. The Court accepted the petition and fiexd 10th July for the hearing of the application. The Court further directed that a notice in writing of the day appointed for the hearing of the application be given to the Chief Secretary, Bengal Government.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The activity of both monsoon currents increased again yesterday and there has been considerable increase in rainfall chiefly in the central and eastern parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Central India East, Central Provinces and local in Bengal, Hyderabad, Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, United Provinces, and Mysore. Chief amounts:—Mergui, Tavoy three inches, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two, Rangoon, Diamond Island one and half, Myitkyina four, Tezpur, Chirrapunji, Cox Bazar three, Saugor Island four, Jalpaiguri one and half, Darjeeling two, Balasore, Sambalpur three, Purnea, Muscoree one, Lucknow three, Bahraich six, Dehra Dun one and half, Sutna two, Amraoti, Nagpur, Pachmarhi, and Seoni two, Raipur and Chanda one and half.

Forecast—Extension westwards of area of rainfall.

The death occurred on Monday morning at the Kobe Lodge Nursing Home, Madras, after three weeks' illness, of Mr. Eustace Bruce Mitford, Assistant Editor, "Madras Mail"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

Commenting on the Government of India Bill the "Pioneer" says, the measure appears to be an ingenious attempt to minimise the effect of changes with a view to facilitating their passage through Parliament and it would seem impressiveness has, in this case, been sacrificed to tactics. One result of the enactment of the Bill will be it will leave the Government of India Act, already a dreadful piece of patch work, more difficult to construe than ever."

"WILL NOT MAKE NEW HEAVEN AND NEW EARTH."

The "Independent" says "whatever may be its potentialities in certain contingencies, it is certain the act, after it has been put on the statute book, will not, by itself, make a new heaven and a new earth in India.

"NOT CALCULATED TO CAUSE SATISFACTION."

The "Leader" says:—"In its present form, with all its safeguards and limitation, especially with regard to the Government of India, it is not calculated to cause satisfaction, much less to arouse enthusiasm.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

"INVOLVES A REVOLUTION."

The "Statesman" commenting on the Indian Reform Bill says:—Although its phraseology is simple its proposals involve a revolution in Indian administration. There is at least some truth in the suggestion that the Bill is permissive in its general character. Considerable latitude would seem to be contemplated in the effectement of the measure and the main initiative in adopting and working the scheme may be in practice with administrators who know India. Much will depend on the control still to be exercised over the Viceroy by the Secretary of State. The chief criticism of the Bill may hinge upon the prodigious rulemaking powers conferred by it on sundry authorities.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" APPREHENSIONS.

The "Englishman" protests strongly against the procedure adopted by Mr. Montagu in not taking the opinion of India on the Bill before the second reading in Parliament. The paper continues:—The text of the Bill, as it is now before us, justifies our worst apprehensions. Indeed the Bill is a great deal worse than we feared, for, as we read, it actually proposes to relieve the Secretary of State and the Governor-General-in-Council from all effective statutory restraints, to throw the whole system of government in India in the melting pot for an indefinite period, and—in short to endow the Secretary of State with almost absolute authority to effect a constitutional revolution by rules. These methods of procedure are even more dangerous than Mr. Montagu's scheme of diarchy and we trust they will be opposed vehemently and persistently and finally rejected by the Imperial Parliament. From the beginning to the end of the text published by the Government of India, we find no statutory safeguard whatever, no binding security for the vast material and financial interests that will be affected by this measure, and no statutory and unmistakeable guarantee unless it be in published schedules that the several races and communities composing the complex fabric of the Indian Empire are to be adequately represented in the new councils.

"HEDGED ROUND WITH PROVISOS."

The "Indian Daily News" says:—The Bill, as we now find it, is only a codified version of the recommendations of the Southborough Committee and the 5th of March Despatch. Those who have studied them will find nothing new in the several sections of the Bill, practically the same things being repeated in legal language. The Bill is throughout interlarded with provisos of a cautionary nature, the idea apparently being that India is to started on the road to responsible government and therefore a long rope to beginners may not be advisable. As it is, well-known provinces are having a little of financial autonomy, but here too the power is amply hedged round with quite a number of provisos.

"EVEN MODERATES WILL RECEIVE IT COLDLY."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—The Bill is not likely to create enthusiasm in the country. On the other hand, even ultra-Moderates will receive it coldly. As a matter of fact, the people in general are now utterly indifferent about it. Two most essential things are the protection of liberty of the subject and industrial development. The Bill makes no provision for them. Fancy also that it is bound to be further whittled down when it comes before the joint session of the Lords and the Commons and finally before the whole House in committee. When making rules and regulations the Government of India may also make the executive as irresistible as it is now.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S APPEAL FOR HIGHER WAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In reply to an appeal for higher wages recently made by the workmen of Kharagpur workshop, Mr. F. F. Gibbons, Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has issued the following notification:—"I have received an appeal from certain employees in these shops asking for higher wages and complaining of the existing high prices of foodstuffs. The appeal is receiving careful consideration, but it must be clearly understood that some time must necessarily elapse before the decision can be communicated.

TRIAL OF "HINDVASI" EDITOR.

A QUOTATION FROM SHAH LATIF.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO SUMMON DELHI OFFICIALS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June, 17.

The case against Mr. Jathmal, Editor of "Hindvasi," was adjourned to the 17th after the second and third hearings. The prosecution closed their case. The adjournment was occasioned by the absence of Mr. Jeffereys, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Delhi. The Court had issued a commission for his cross-examination at Delhi. On behalf of the accused Mr. Baptista applied that the same Commissioner might be empowered to examine the witness at Delhi upon the points deposed to by Mr. Jeffreys, concerning the incidents at Delhi, but the Court declined to do so, insisting upon the appearance of the witnesses at Hyderabad. Mr. Baptista urged that this would be very inconvenient to the witnesseses and also very expensive, but the Court would not grant a commission.

It will be remembered that counsel for the accused complained that a false translation of the article charged was placed before the Government, and the false impression thus created was intensified by the fact that the last portion was deliberately withheld from Government. The cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, who have translated the article and whose translations have been tendered in evidence in this case was then proceeded with.

The first witness was Mr. Nabibux an Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind. His translation was apparently before Government. He had translated a quotation from Shah Latif, a Sindhi poet, which appeared at the head of the article as follows:—"At the shop of the publican killing is rampant." This made it appear as if they accused was inciting people to bloodshed and violence. Counsel elicited from Mr. Bulchand, Mr. Lalaramsingh and Mr. Kalibeg, the other three prosecution translators, the following:—

SHAH LATIF THE APOSTLE OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Shah Latif is a well known saintly character, who flourished in Sind sometime between the 17th and 18th centuries. He may well be described as an apostle of self-sacrifice, the central feature of his doctrines and teachings being self-sacrifice, self-suffering renunciation of the world, and all its attractions in order to render oneself worthy of the Divine gifts and graces. He relied upon virtue, purity, and preached against the use of all forms of physical force. Nowhere does Shah Latif inculcate violence.

The doctrines have been popularised among the people by his followers at the annual and weekly meetings held at his native place, and his verses are also recited and sung by wandering minstrels and bards throughout Sind. Shah Latif is the highest exponent of Sufism in Sind. No one there among the illiterate would expect anything but virtuous counsels from his writings. The quotation, coming as it does, from Shah, could, never mean an invitement to killing or violence. It would only mean that at the shop of a wine-seller there is a stream of self-sacrifice. The quotation mean that life itself is not too high a price for the wine, which is not a spirituous wine but Divine wine. Wine is alluded to by Sufis to represent the love of God. The quotation means that the people offer themselves as willing sacrifices. The word used is "Kusan," passive of "Kusan," which means "to kill." It intimates that people are sacrificing voluntarily either by their own hand or by the hand of another with their consent.

A PARAGRAPH HELD BACK.

The quotation is consistent with the last paragraph the very paragraph, which counsel complained, was withheld from the Government the para runs as follows:—

"We have a word to say while closing—that we should not commit any mischief. Satyagraha implies suffering onself and not making another suffer. If you wish that Mahatma Gandhi should triumph we should obey his command in its entirety and that command, is Stand on Truth, touch nobody's life or property, and love even your opponents."

Witnesses admitted that the quotation was apt for the purpose of enforcing the advice given in the last para for abstaining from violence. Witnesses also admitted that the quotation was appropriate for reinforcing the central and fundamental principal of the Satyagraha movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, namely, that there should be no resort to violence, and that the people should rely exclusively upon soul force. The common feature in the teaching of Shah Latif and the quotation and the Satyagraha movement is self suffering and by this self-suffering to render oneself worthy of the object desired. The Satyagrahis rely upon self-suffering and by self-suffering to impress those from whom they seek gifts or redress as to move them to concede or grant the same.

Witnesses for the Crown also admitted that the last para condemned the violence displayed at Delhi, and advised the people to refrain from violence and even love the adversaries in spite of the incidents at Delhi.

One witness, Lilaramsing, in re-examination said the last para was intended to cover the criticisms in the body of the article, but this witness had to admit that he was angry with the accused and that criticisms about the dowry scandal in which he was concerned had appeared in the accused's paper, one of which is by the accused himself. He said he had only read two out of the five articles that were put in the paper against him.

SUMMONSES AGAINST DELHI OFFICIALS REFUSED.

Counsel for the defence applied for summonses for 7 defence witnesses from Delhi as the Commission was refused. The witnesses included Mahatma Munshiram, Mr. Desai, Mr. Sohanlal, the City Magistrate Delhi, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, and Col. Barron, the Chief Commissioner.

The Magistrate refused to issue summonses for the last three officials on the ground that their evidence was not necessary and it would not prejudice, the accused's case if they are not summoned.

Counsel said Commission might be issued for them. The Magistrate refused even that.

POST OFFICE INSURANCE FUND.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The following resolution has been published by the Commerce and Industry Department:—In view of the results disclosed by the actuarial valuation of assets and liabilities of the Post Office Insurance Fund, as at 31st March 1912, the Government of India announced, in Resolution, dated 22nd May 1914, the grant of a bonus to policy-holders. A further valuation of fund as at 31st March 1917 has again shown a substantial surplus so as to permit of distribution of a considerable portion thereof without upsetting the financial stability of the Fund. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to grant to the holders of the policies in force on 31st March 1917 a reversionary bonus as an addition to and payable with the sum assured at the rate of 1½ per cent. thereon in case of the whole-life assurances secured by premiums payable throughout life or for a limited period or under which no further premiums are payable and 1 per cent. in the case of endowment assurances for each full year the respective policies were in force between 1st April 1912 and 31st March 1917. This bonus will be allowed in case of the policies now in force, and of all the claims which have arisen either by death or survivance since 31st March 1917 under the policies in force on that date but not to the policies surrendered before the date of this Resolution.

In the case of the transferred or reduced policies bonus will be allotted to respective policies as they existed on 31st March 1917. In addition to the above mentioned bonus an interim bonus at two-thirds of the above rates will be allowed in the case of whole-life and endowment assurance policies, which become claims by death between 1st April, 1917, and 31st March 1922 for each full year they were in force. During that period an interim bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. will be allowed in case of the endowment assurance policies which become claims by survivance between 1st April 1917 and 31st March 1922 for each full year they were in force. During that period the interim bonus will be based on the amount of the sum assured at the date of death or survivance. No fraction of a rupee will be payable as bonus.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to odirect that under the limited payment and endowment assurance policies the maximum number of monthly premiums payable after this date will be 12 times the difference between the office age at entry and the age at which premiums are to cease.

RELIEF OF DARDONI.

HOW IT WAS ACHIEVED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent gives details of the relief of Dardoni and Pandola. "We have a force at Dardoni with posts at Idak, Khapuri and Failing. These posts were held by a militia relief column which set forth from Bannu at 3-30 in the morning and reached Saidgi in the evening meeting with no opposition. They strengthened the garrison at Saidgi and then marched through Shinkai Pass to Khapuri.

The relief column left a small force there and posted on to Idak. Near Idak a party of enemy was met with and fighting took place. A squadron of lancers charged the tribesmen killing five, wounding a large number, and captured thirty prisoners. Those who got away were pursued by aeroplane which gave them several belts of machine-gun fire and eventually cleared the way, to Idak which was relieved after gallantly holding out for ten days. The column halted at Idak for the night and the next day one regiment pushed on and entered Dardoni without opposition. The relief of Jandola, which is a small post on the Zam river, was an equally an creditable military achievement. The fort had been surrounded by a lashkar of about five thousand Mahsuds. The garrison's water supply was reckoned to last twelve days. The river was about a mile off. But this source of supply was out of question as the enemy lay between the river and the fort.

A relief column marched out from Tonk proceeding via Khirgi which we held The relieving column reached the fort without opposition but at night they were subjected to fire by snipers. News was then received of an attack on the Girni post by Mahsuds. A small column moved off to Girni and with the assistance of aeroplanes dispersed the tribesmen who then concentrated on Jandola and made a night attack. This however was repulsed by the garrison. Our relief force had meanwhile marched on Jandola from Khirgin and found that the enemy had been so thoroughly defeated by the garrison that the relief column entered Jandola without opposition. The garrison had been shut up in the fort. The defence was gallantly directed by the British and Indian officers who when relieved were quite fit and very cheerful. They were congratulated on having put up such a good show Our casualties were negligible.

THE VICEROY AND THE PUNJAB.

FROM THE "PATRIKA."

In refusing the application of the Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru praying for staying of execution of death sentence passed by the Martial Law Commission, presided over by Col. Irvine, on two of his clients, Messrs. Ratanchand and Bugga of Amritsar, pending appeal to Privy Council, His Excellency the Viceroy, we fear, has taken upon himself a great responsibility. We know it, of course, that under the Martial Law Ordinance in virtue of which these Commissions are appointed, there is no appeal from the sentence of these Commissions to any higher court. But we hope His Excellency has taken note of the very serious legal objection that has been taken to the legality of the proceedings of these Commissions.

These Martial Law Commissions have been appointed under the Regulation X of 1804. The preamble of this Regulation says:—

Whereas, during wars in which the British Government has been engaged against certain of the native powers of India, certain persons owing allegiance to the British Government have borne arms in open hostility to the authority of the same and have abetted and aided the enemy and have committed acts of violence and outrage against the lives and properties of the said Government; and whereas it may be expedient that during the existence of any war in which the British Government in India may be engaged with any power whatever, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government in any part of the British territory subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William, the Governor-General-in-Council should declare and establish martial law within any part of the territories aforesaid for the safety of the British possessions and for the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof by the immediate punishment of persons owing allegiance to the British Government who may be taken in arms in open hostility to the Government, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the authority of the same or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories above specified: the following Regulation has been enacted, etc."

Section 2 of this Regulation provides for the "immediate trial, by Courts Martial of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government. . . . who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the State, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the said territories."

Now, it is clear from the provisions of Sec. 2 of Regulation X of 1804, which declares, when ordinary criminal court can be suspended and martial law established, that persons who may be tried by martial law commissions must—

(1) be taken in arms in open hostility to the Government:

(2) be taken in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion:

(3) be taken in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government.

The question is, can any of the men, who have been or are being tried by Martial Law Commissions in the Punjab, be reasonably said to have been "taken in arms," or "in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of Government" or "in the act of overt rebellion," or "in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government"? We do not forget that the Government did declare that certain parts of the Punjab were in a state of open rebellion. But they will have to prove the truth of this declaration by valid evidence if the legality of the Martial Law Commissions in the Punjab is questioned before any court of law having jurisdiction over these matters. Even granting that there was a state of open rebellion in the Punjab, it will have to be proved that the persons who have been or are being tried by the Martial Law Commissions *were taken in arms or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government.*

Has His Excellency or have his advisors seriously considered the reasonable possibility of substantiating by reasonable evidence the presumption that the persons who have been tried by Martial Law Commission would be brought under any of these provisions of Sec. 2 of the Regulation under which they authorised these proceedings? What is the definition of arms? We think by no stretch of imagination or language can stones and brickbats or bamboo or wooden sticks be called arms, in the sense in which the word must be reasonably taken to have been used in this Regulation. Nor, as we have already said, can mob outbursts and riots, though resulting in loss of life and property, be reasonably interpreted as proving the existence of a state of open rebellion. We know that people carrying sticks have been described in the official literature of the recent disturbances in Delhi and the Punjab as "danda fouj" meaning an army armed with sticks. But it is difficult to conceive that any court of law would accept this as evidence of a state of open rebellion. Yet this is the first presumption in the Section we are considering just now.

A man may be taken in arms or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the Government; yet, unless he did it at a time when the country or any part of it where he committed the offence was in a state of open rebellion, these acts would not bring him within the jurisdiction of any martial law commission.

In the next place, it be argued that when the Government declared any part of the country to be in a state of open rebellion, upon whatever evidence it may be, no one has any right, on his own authority, to refuse to accept that statement as true. There may not have been a state of open rebellion in Lahore and elsewhere before the declaration of Government and the establishment of martial law. But this declaration and the promulgation of martial law called upon every subject of the Government to accept that there was a state of open rebellion in the country. Even on this contention, it is only people who may have been taken in arms or in any overt act of rebellion or in the act of opposing the authority of the Government by force, after the promulgation of Martial Law, who may be brought within the jurisdiction of the Martial Law Commission. But we believe that the men for whom Mr. Motilal Nehru appealed to the Viceroy were arrested before the proclamation of martial law; and the offences with which they have been charged convicted and sentenced were committed, granting that the prosecution story is true, during the disturbances in Amritsar on the 10th of April. The Ordinance under which Regulation X of 1804 was brought into open operation was dated the 14th of April 1919. The Government of India Notification of that date for the first time authoritatively declared that the Governor-General "is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in certain parts of the Province of the Punjab." Acts committed after the publication of this Notification can only be tried by Martial Law Commissions under the provision of Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1919, which authorised the appointment of these Martial Law Commissions. This Ordinance cannot have retrospective effect.

Our view and reading of the law may be right, as we believe they are, or it may be wrong. But the question can only be decided by constituted authorities who make "case laws" according to the law and constitution of the United Kingdom and India. Section 5 of this Ordinance provides that the finding and sentence of a Martial Law Commission shall not be subject to confirmation by any authority. But when the legality of the whole proceedings is questioned, is there no authority in the British Empire which can decide it? The Indian High Courts cannot. But we believe any question of this kind can be taken up before the Privy Council. The appeal to which Mr. Motilal Nehru referred in his telegram to the Viceroy meant an appeal to the Privy Council.

We understand arrangements are being made for taking up the question of the legality of all these Martial Law Commission trials before the Privy Council. Has His Excellency considered the result of such an appeal, should it be accepted and should the judgment of the Privy Council go against the interruption put upon the law by the Viceroy and his advisors? If the Privy Council should decide that there was no state of open rebellion in the Punjab to justify the promulgation of Martial Law or the establishment of Martial Law Commissions, or that the Ordinance in question could not have retrospective effect or that the persons tried by these Commissions did not come within the terms of Section 2 of Regulation X of 1904, His Excellency and his advisors will, we need hardly say, find themselves in a most awful position.

A stay of execution of death sentence would not interfere in any conceivable way with the preservation of peace and order, and the promotion of good government. The men will be under sentence of death; and that ought to be reasonably accepted as a sufficient warning to others who might be tempted to measure strength with the almighty executive in India. If the Government thought that there was any possibility of recrudescence of any lawless spirit in the Punjab they might have continued the Martial Law Administration. The abrogation of the Martial Law in the Punjab completely proves that even in the opinion of the Executive, the circumstances that called for it no longer exist.

What harm then could there be to stay the execution of these poor people, and thus prevent a step which can never be retraced or retrieved by any human agency.

We give below the text of the telegrams on this subject that have passed between the Hon'ble Mr. Motilal Nehru, Counsel for the accused, and the Governor-General:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla.

"Appealing Privy Council against convictions death sentences, passed on Ratan Chand and Bugga of Amritsar by Col. Irvine. Pray suspension execution of sentences pending appeal and direction to issue attested copies of order and evidence. Request reply at Allahabad: Motilal Nehru, Naini Tal. 6-6-'19."

"Motilal Nehru, Advocate, Allahabad.

"1204 your telegram 6th June Ratan Chand, Government of India not prepared to postpone execution. Application for copies should be addressed to Local Government.—'Home,' Simla, 8-6-'19."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Bombay Port Trust Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday next, at St. Anne's Church, Byculla.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

INDIA'S HOPE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 16.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech, the "New Times" of Karachi says, Mr. Montagu's bill is cautious and halting, but it is inspired by a lofty faith in the liberal ideal. Mr. Montagu's Bill and speech are a promise to the Indian people and the promise, we hope, will be made good by Parliament. The war, in which we struggled together as brothers in arms to make the world safe for freedom, is behind us and before us. It will, indeed, be an era of peaceful reconstruction if England helps India to achieve a future greater even than the ancient past sung in India's legend and songs.

THE "PIONEER'S" IRE.

The congested cables have at last succeeded in unburdening themselves of the full report of the speech made by Mr. Montagu in introducing the Reforms Bill in the House of Commons, and no doubt the impressions created by a perusal of that speech will differ according to the estimation in which the Secretary of State is held by various sections of the reading public. To those who endeavour to do Mr. Montagu justice while disliking heartily his methods the speech, it is to be feared, will afford further proof of the Secretary of State's fondness for taking advantage of the ignorance of his audience. The cause of Indian reform surely is strong enough not to need support by the specious arguments Mr. Montagu is so prone to bring forward in its favour. Mr. Montagu must know perfectly well what the strength of the caste system is in this country. Yet we find him solemnly assuring the House of Commons that the process of substituting government by despatch by government by the vote has already begun. "It was idle to say that there was no difference recently in conditions. Men of all castes had travelled in the same third class railway carriage. Soldiers wrote to him that men of all castes messed together, and members of the higher castes were working to help conditions and were devoting themselves to the social problem of the lower castes. All this showed that the problems were on their way to being solved." This sort of argument may do for the House of Commons, but it is not very convincing to anyone who knows anything of India. Again Mr. Montagu must be quite well aware that there is very great difference between the responsibilities and functions of the Civil Service in India and the Civil Service at Home. But he must needs argue that the two services are in much the same position, in order that he may dismiss the provincial Governors' scheme as not worthy of serious notice. "Whoever heard," he asks in fine scorn, "of political reform in any office in England coming from the Civil Service?" The fact that the Civil Service in India is closely identified with the Government of this country and that it has always hitherto been considered the duty of that Government to help in the working out of Indian political reforms is carefully slurred over. No one denies that the ultimate responsibility for dictating Indian policy lies with Parliament and the Ministers of the Crown, but it did not suit Mr. Montagu merely to state that obvious truism. He wanted to discredit the alternative scheme and characteristically he proceeded to camouflage it. It was only the scheme, after all, of "prejudiced" Civil Servants who did not like to see the system under which they had grown up altered, and who had no real right, of course, as Civil Servants, to profound any scheme at all.

What is obvious from all this special pleading and from the Home Government's declared intention not to exclude the alternative scheme from the Joint Committee's consideration is that in responsible quarters at Home this scheme is regarded as a formidable rival to that of the joint report. Mr. Montagu may say what he likes about it, but the Home Government cannot afford to ignore it altogether. Very probably they have been almost as much unsettled by it as the "Times" That paper has hitherto been a fairly consistent supporter of Mr. Montagu: it early gave its blessing to the Chelmsford-Montagu scheme Now it finds that dyarchy will probably prove unworkable and is in great doubt as to what ought to be done. To throw over dyarchy would mean the reconstruction of the whole Reforms Bill: yet here are experienced administrators laying down certain conclusions which the "Times" feels it must accept. It will not go so far as to say that the alternative scheme is wholly satisfactory, and all it can suggest is that dyarchy, it seems, will have to be tried, but Parliament must not sanction it "without searching scrutiny." Probably the attitude of the "Times" is not unlike that of many Englishmen at Home to-day; they are very anxious that there shall be reform, but they are getting more than a little confused as to the right way of effecting that reform. It is impossible to withhold sympathy from those in this quandary. They have been deluged with reform literature and just when they had discovered something solid to stand on in the shape of the Reforms Bill down comes what threatens to sweep them off their feet again. We believe that in the end dyarchy will survive, whether it be for India's good or ill. The alternative scheme has been produced too late to receive the support it certainly merits. But its existence may serve to check the ardour of those who would too hastily remodel the constitution of India. It may also serve as a reminder to future generations of the drawbacks of departing from old established methods of procedure. The old-fashioned method of drafting reforms assigned important parts in the business to the Government of India and the provincial Governments. Under the new dispensation anyone and everyone may hold the stage, the chorus coming on in the end to spoil the effect produced by the protagonists in the drama. We all know how the joint report, embodying the ideas of Mr. Lionel Curtis and scouting those of the Nineteen and Congress-Moslem League, was blessed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State's Council, together in happy chorus. And what followed? Mr. Montagu proceeds Home to get the Reforms Bill drafted and the Government of India rethink themselves that it is time to go a little deeper into the proposals than they have yet done. Their despatch is published and they are promptly accused of attempting to "whittle down" the proposals of the Viceroy and Secretary of State, which is the inevitable consequence of the whole chance-hazard procedure. But that is not all. The Local Governments for their part cannot consent any longer to be ignored. They must draw up their manifesto and have it sent to Mr. Montagu's address. This display of "liveliness" may be untimely, but surely in all the circumstances it can hardly be regarded as unjustified. Mr. Montagu may be astute enough in many ways, but as the stage manager of a great constitutional drama he cannot be said to have been up for a prolonged season. The [illegible]

LETTER TO VICEROY.

"VERY FRIENDLY IN TONE."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

The "Pioneer" understands that the letter which the Amir has sent to the Viceroy in regard to the terms of the armistice asked for by Amanulla is very friendly in tone.

AGRA SHOOTING CASE.

LT. SEATER ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, June 17.

In the Agra Shooting Case, the trial of Lt. Seater, 1-8th Rajputs, was resumed before Mr Williamson, District Magistrate, and the following jury:—Dr. E. H. Hankin, M.A.; Mr. Fred Ellis, M.A.; Mr. Beattie, Mr. Barbar and Mr. Ellis.

The first witness for the defence, Captain O. H. Drake of 2-6th Jats, said he knew the accused when he was attached with the witness to the 2-2nd Jats. The accused was Mess Secretary. He had control of large sums of money and he was always popular with Indian officers. The witness thought he was not a man of irritable temperament and would not shoot anybody unless he was greatly provoked. Accused holds a permanent commission in the Indian Army.

After some formal evidence for the defence had been recorded, Mr. W. S. Day, who appeared for Lieut. Seater, began his address to the jury. He said:—Here is a young man holding permanent commission in His Majesty's Army, whose major officer, Captain Drake, gives an excellent character, accused of shooting a man in cold blood and the jury are actually asked to believe that he took this extremely grave step merely at the bidding of a Brahman village youth named Ram Narain, who has a smattering knowledge of English. Such a hare-brained act would surely not be attempted by anyone outside a lunatic asylum. He left it to the jury to decide which version of the shooting incident was true. If they held that the shot was fired for self-protection, then he claimed a verdict of not guilty.

SHOOTING ILLEGAL.

Mr. Shiv Datt Bhargava, Government Pleader, next addressed the jury for the prosecution. He said he would commence by frankly admitting that during his fifteen years' experience at the Bar he had never come across such infamous liars as the Bamrauli villagers who gave evidence in this case, but he would ask the jury to find the accused guilty on his own admission. There were many discrepancies in his first statement and the statement made in this Court and the fact that he was unable to show Mr. Gordon, Superintendent of Police, any marks of violence clearly showed that he had no reasonable apprehension of danger and, therefore, the shooting was quite illegal, unjustifiable and brought the accused within the pale of the law.

In his summing up to the jury, Mr. Williamson, District Magistrate, carefully analysed the evidence for the prosecution and the statement of the accused and asked the jury to winnow the complicated mass of contradictory evidence, and decide what actually took place inside that much-discussed courtyard.

The jury retired at 1 o'clock to consider their verdict and returned after an absence of twenty minutes, with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty." Accepting it, the Magistrate immediately acquitted the accused. The trial lasted for three days under the most cruel weather conditions.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries in the prescribed form of the Anjuman before the 30th instant:—

5 Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

2 Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships, each of Rs. 15 per mensem.

2 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

1 Kasi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce) of Rs. 8 per mensem.

1 Sir Rasulkhanji Scholarship (Science) of Rs. 12 per mensem.

1 Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary) of Rs. 5 per mensem.

1 Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students) of Rs. 11 per mensem.

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SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF REGULATION S.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University at 5-45 p.m., to-morrow.

Messrs. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan and K. Natarajan have given notice of their intention to propose and second respectively:—

That the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan be re-elected as the University representative on the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science —

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar has given notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Joint Examination Board and the Syndicate, the following Regulation be substituted with retrospective effect as regards the Examination of 1919 for Regulation 18 of the School-Leaving Examination Regulations (page 60 of the Calendar for 1919-20):—

"18. To pass the Examination, a candidate, who offers to be examined for the School-Leaving Examination certificate which is either accepted by the University of Bombay for the purposes of Matriculation or which shall qualify him for Government service, shall obtain at least 33 per cent. of the full marks in each paper in English and in the paper in Additional language, 25 per cent. of the full marks in each of the other subjects, and 33 per cent. in the grand total.

"All other candidates for the Examination shall, to pass it, obtain at least 33 per cent. of the full marks in each subject in which they offer to be examined.

"Should a candidate, however, fail by not more than three marks in one paper only in English or by any number of marks in one of the other subjects, he shall be declared to have passed the Examination if, on a review of his marks a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting decide that he should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtains at least 40 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects."

CONCESSIONS TO I. D. F. STUDENTS.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos has given notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following words be inserted after the words "Indian Defence Force" wherever they occur in Chapter XXII of the General Regulations of the University, page 1 of the Addenda and Corrigenda to the Calendar for 1919-20:—"or who have been on active military service."

B. Ag's AND B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye will move—

That, as recommended by the Faculty of Science and the Syndicate the following N. B. be added to Regulation 14 in Science (page 105 of the Calendar for 1919-20):—

N. B.—Bachelors of Africulture who are exempted from undergoing an examination in Chemistry and Elementarl Biology at the Intermediate Examination in Science under the N. B. to Regulation 7 will be permitted to keep terms for the B. Sc., Examination before passing the Intermediate Examination in Science, provided however that the terms so kept will be regarded as terms for the B. Sc. Examination, only when the candidates have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science."

TEACHERS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram will move the following propositions:—

(a) That teachers in all recognized Secondary Schools and Colleges who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and have served in them, after passing that Examination, for a period of not less than a full school or college year may, without keeping terms at an Arts College, be permitted to obtain a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College showing "that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts."

(b) That teachers of all recognized Secondary Schools and of all Colleges may after obtaining a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College, showing that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts, provided they have served for a period of not less than full two school or college years as teachers in such institutions, be admitted to the Intermediate Examination in Arts without keeping terms at an Arts College.

IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

FRESH APPOINTMENTS & INCREMENTS

A notice issued on Saturday in the "Gazette of India" relates to appointments to the Indian Imperial Police Service. It states that not less than 50 appointments will be made in England in 1919, by the Secretary of State and not less than 25 will be made in India by the Government of India. Applications for appointment in India in 1919, should be addressed to the Central Employment and Labour Board, Simla. Such applications will be accepted up to the 15th July, 1919. Selected candidates, whether appointed in 1919, or in 1920, will finally be graded according to age and they will draw pay as follows, under the time scale according to their ages on 1st August preceding their reporting themselves for duty, namely: ages 19, 20 and 21 Rs. 300; ages 22 and 23 Rs. 450; ages 24 and 25 years Rs. 450.

In addition to the above it is intended to appoint a number of Indians also in 1919 and 1920. A separate announcement regarding these appointments will be published later.

Selection will be confined to candidates who have rendered military service during the period of hostilities. Every candidate must also be a British subject of European decent and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural born or naturalized in the United Kingdom. In case of doubt as to whether a candidate satisfies these conditions the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and where nomination is made in India, that of the Government of India, will be final. Candidates must have been born on or after 2nd June, 1894, and must be unmarried. They must be certified by their commanding officers to be of good moral character and physically fit for service in India. They must have been educated up to a reasonable standard such as is normally required for Sandhurst and it may further be necessary to subject them to a qualifying educational test. A percentage of vacancies will probably be filled by appointment in India.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

The Secretary of State has also sanctioned revised rates of pay for officers of the Imperial Police of the rank of Inspector-General and downwards with effect from the 1st January, 1919. From that date onward there will be two scales of pay, a senior and a junior. Officers will draw pay in the senior or junior scale according as they are holding superior appointments, i.e., Superintendents of Police and upwards, or not.

The scales will be as follows:—1st (junior scale), Rs. 350 per mensem; senior scale 2nd Rs. 400, 3rd Rs. 400, 4th Rs. 450—600, 5th Rs. 450—600, 6th Rs. 500—650, 7th Rs. 500—650, 8th Rs. 550—700, 9th Rs. 600—750, 10th Rs. 650—800, 11th Rs. 700—850, 12th Rs. 750—900, 13th Rs. 800—950, 14th Rs. 850—1,000, 15th Rs. 900—1,050, 16th Rs. 900—1,100, 17th Rs. 900—1,150, 18th Rs. 900—1,200, 19th Rs. 900—1,250, 20th Rs. 900—1,250, 21st Rs. 900—1,300, 22nd Rs. 900—1,300, 23rd Rs. 900—1,350, 24th Rs. 900—1,350, 25th and over Rs. 900—1,400.

An office who is not considered fit for a superior appointment will not be considered fit to hold charge of a first class district and will not be allowed to rise above Rs. 1,200 The scale for Deputy Inspectors General of Police commences at Rs. 1,600 a month and rises to Rs. 2,000 by annual increments of Rs. 100. Officers at present entitled to exchange compensation allowance will retain this right to draw the allowance whenever the rate of exchange renders it admissible again in the future.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

In view of the temporary but serious shortage of food supplies which has arisen in Ceylon owing to the non-arrival of shipments, the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, at the request of the Foodstuffs Commissioner with the Government of India, has allowed two thousand tons of Burma rice available with Messrs. Best and Co. at Tuticorin to be shipped to Ceylon and placed at the disposal of the Ceylon Government. The temporary accommodation thus accorded to Ceylon will be made good by an additional allotment of two thousand tons to the Madras Presidency in July.

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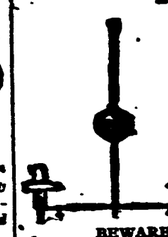

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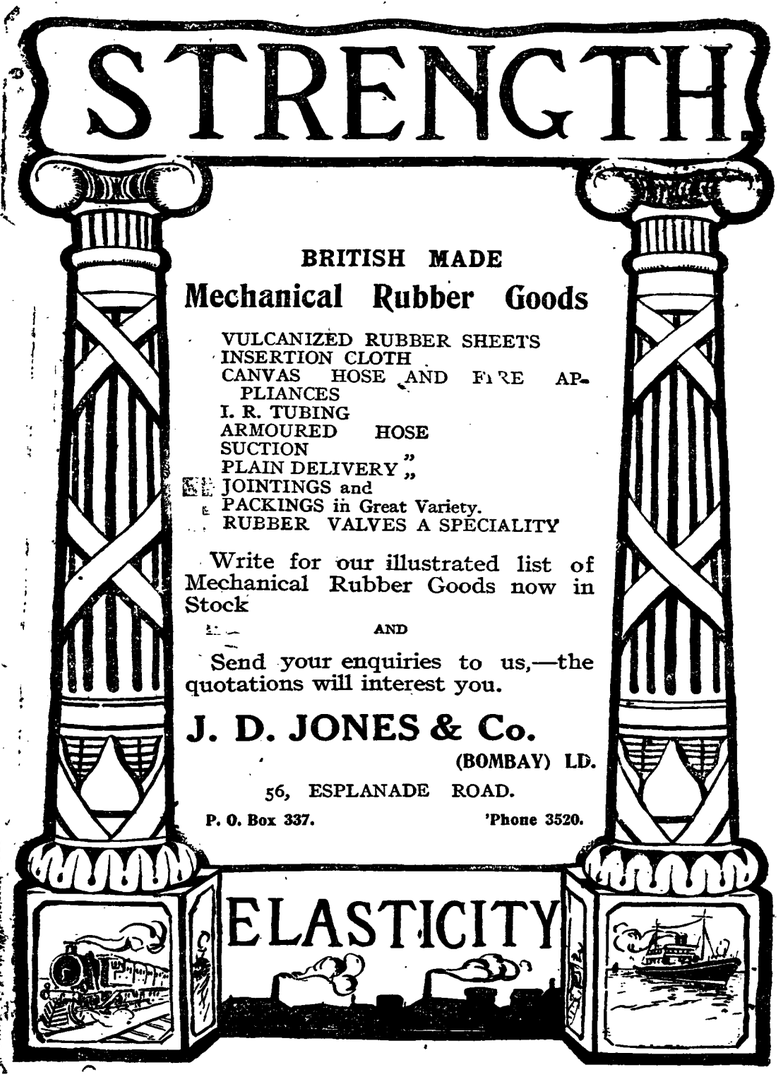

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GERMICIDE—(General Preventive for Plague and Fever) ...	... ...	0 10
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.643	Inch
Temperature of Air	83.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4	"
Dew Point	77.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.810	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3	"
Minimum do.	79.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	177	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inch
Total fall during month	14.61	"
Do. do. year	14.72	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 18th.	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.	June	h.	m.	ft. in
Wed.	18	m 1	49	25	10	18	m 7	39	16 8
		2	26a	27	10		8	36a	18 0
Thur.	19	m 2	33	25	7	19	m 8	20	17 5
		3	2a	27	6		9	20a	18 3
Fri.	20	m 3	24	25	4	20	m 9	7	18 0
		3	43a	27	0		10	14a	18 5
Sat.	21	m 4	25	25	1	21	m 11	6	19 3
		4	31a	26	7		11	18a	18 1
Sun.	22	m 5	27	25	2	22	m 11	19	20 1
		5	29a	26	3				
Mon.	23	m 6	54	25	6	23	m 0	24	17 6
		6	35a	26	0		0	44a	20 6
Tues.	24	m 8	14	26	4	24	m 1	29	16 8
		7	47a	26	0		2	4a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise		Sunset	
June 18 (Wednes)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m.
" 19 (Thursday)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m.
" 20 (Friday)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m.
" 21 (Saturday)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m.
" 22 (Sunday)	6h.	3m.	7h.	19m.
" 23 (Monday)	6h.	3m.	7h.	19m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	6h.	3m.	7h.	19m

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab. Temperature continues moderately above normal throughout the 24 hours except in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are overcast at most stations. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division, but has risen and is above normal in the east. Temperature has fallen generally, but is still locally above the average in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in upper Sind, but is below it in north-east Rajputana. Day tempearture continues in excess in the north of the division, Jacobabad again recording a maximum of 119 deg., F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature has risen generally, but is still in slight defect in Central India West and at Surat; night temperature is also higher and is now in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; the chief amounts are Hoshangabau 0.32in., Khandwa 0.30in., Akola 0.59in., Amraoti 1.16in., Nagpur 1.20in., Chanda 1.63in. and Raipur 1.52in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is above normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average, the deficiency being large in the former and moderate in the latter.

The Konkan.—Skies are overcast except at Karwar. Night temperature is generally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, the deficiency being considerable in east Hyderabad, where night temperature is also below the average.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active in the Central Provinces where rainfall has been general, but elsewhere its activity has been confined to giving a few showers in Malabar, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. The westerly winds noticed yesterday in the Gangetic plain have disappeared and conditions are becoming favourable for an advance of the monsoon into the United Provinces and the Punjab. Temperature has fallen in the United Provinces, but continues high in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Sind and Rajputana. In the central parts of the country temperature has decreased and is now in considerable defect.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in Hyderabad and into the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th June, 1919:—

There has been an increase of rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current in the central parts of the country, but rain has practically ceased on the west coast of the Peninsula. The Bay current is weak and does not extend westwards beyond Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India, the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy four; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu, Akyab two; Diamond Island, Bassein one and a half; Lachie two; Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar, Darjiling two; Jalpaiguri one; Pendra one and a half; Hanamkonda, Cocanada a half.

The area of high temperatures in north-west India is extending and mean temperature over the greater part of the Punjab and of the United Provinces was between five and ten degrees above normal yesterday.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNSEDAY, the 18th of June, 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	0	—
Do. (17th)	85.5	77.3	71		0	—0
Jask	92.0	79.3	71		0	—0.07
Muskat	102.7	87.9	33		0	—0.14
Do. ( )	—	—	—		—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.4	85.8	57		0	—0.31
Rawalpindi	113.8	87.7	32		0	—0.69
Lahore	113.7	88 3	40		0	—0.50
Hissar	113.6	90.1	45	0.12		—0.63
Ambala	106.6	87.1	52		0	—0.97
Delhi	108.6	90.8	34		0	—0.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.5	88.7	46	0.73		+0.14
Mainpuri	104.8	87.2	56	0.19		—0.33
Jhansi	106.0	83.8	54	1.03		—0.10
Cawnpore	98.0	81.1	81	0.26		—0.77
Allahabad	102.0	81.3	73	1.37		+0.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.3	85.0	68		0	—0.06
Karachi	87.7	82.0	82		0	—0.17
Ajmer	102.2	81.5	58	0.24		—0.50
Jaipur	106.6	85.3	45	1.05		+0.15
Kotah	105.4	82.6	55	1.68		+0.65
Mount Abu	81.8	66.9	83	0.80		—0.34
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.8	81.1	77	0.20		—0.38
Dwarka	86.5	81.7	82	0.02		—0.82
Veraval	93.8	81.1	66	0.37		—2.36
Rajkot	100.4	81.1	59	0.27		—1.32
Bhavnagar Para	102.4	81.8	60	1.39		—1.22
Surat	87.3	81.5	75	1.30		—1.60
Ahmedabad	99.4	80.1	72	1.71		—0.35
Deesa	103.4	80.9	65	0.96		+0.48
Neemuch	92.9	76.8	62	1.09		+0.05
Indore	86.5	73.8	73	0.05	9.03	+6.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	72.5	78	0.90	3.70	+1.36
Saugor	87.2	69.4	82	0.16	1.59	+0.01
Hoshangabad	85.1	70.0	93	0.32	11.07	+8.90
Khandwa	81.0	7.8	78	0.30	7.01	+4.59
Akola	79.5	69.9	78	0.59	7.89	+4.93
Amraoti	84.2	68.3	87	1.16	5.94	+2.44
Nagpur	77.6	68.3	84	1.20	12.92	+5.51
Chanda	76.5	68.0	85	1.63	11.05	+7.36
Raipur	86.5	69.6	95	1.52	18.97	+15.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	82.4	82	0.01	14.62	+5.73
Ratnagiri	85.5	80.9	84	..	19.95	+1.31
Marmugao	87.9	..	90	0.04	17.72	—2.14
Karwar	86.3	81.2	83	..	13.17	—11.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8	75.5	65	..	2.79	—0.31
Ahmednagar	81.0	74.3	67	..	1.58	—2.14
Poona	85.0	77.1	73	..	2.44	—0.69
Sholapur	88.2	75.7	65	..	7.17	+4.66
Bijapur	85.2	73.2	77	..	2.59	0
Belgaum	79.8	69.7	83	0.04	7.16	+2.26
Aurangabad	87.7	72.1	61	0.01	2.45	—1.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.0	69.0	66	0.11	3.50	+0.51
Hyderabad	84.4	71.0	83	0.02	5.89	+2.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.4	79.1	83	0.17	8.66	—15.65
Calicut	85.8	78.1	90	0.04	0.17	—13.26
Cochin	87.0	0.1	80	..	10.72	—7.57
Colombo	86.1	76.5	89	0.23	1.88	—4.85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.6	76.1	80	0.25	3.50	+0.73
Bellary	93.8	77.5	55	..	1.57	+0.25
Cuddapah	100.0	76.9	52	0.02	2.03	+0.35
Madras	103.1	81.8	49	0.08	1.30	+0.12
Bangalore	82.6	67.6	77	..	0.91	—1.36
Coimbatore	90.0	72.7	73	0.05	0.60	—0.55
Trichinopoly	101.5	80.8	51	..	0.85	—0.01
Negapatam	96.1	80.4	67	..	3.18	+2.51

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th June, 1919, was 29.818 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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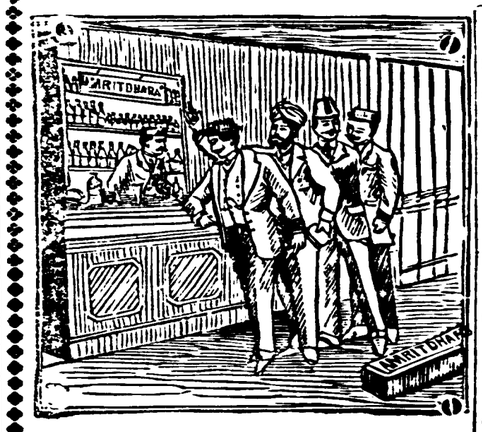

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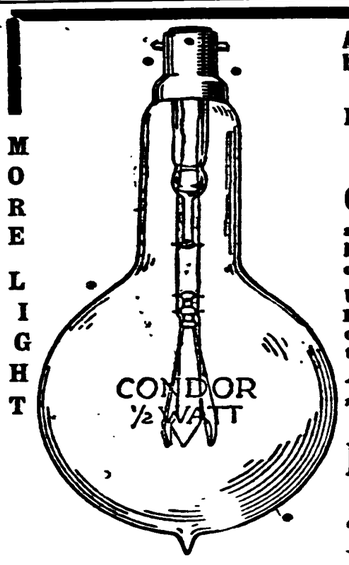

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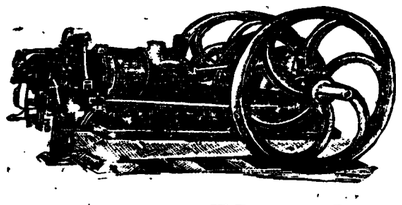

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